

SPECIAL ISSUE

THE DEAF
American

CISS/VIII
WORLD WINTER
GAMES FOR THE
DEAF



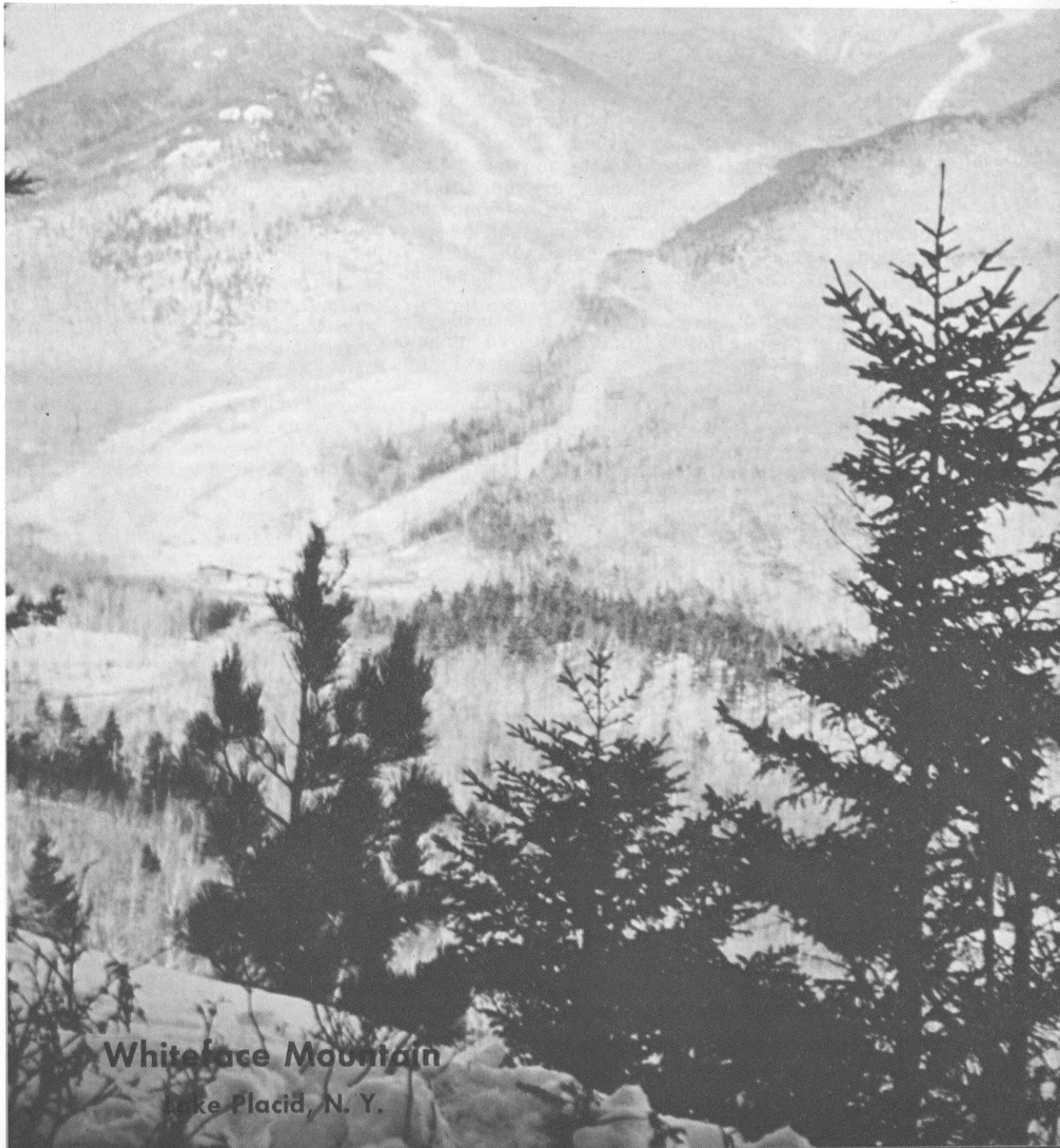
Lake Placid New York USA
2-8 February 1975

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**October
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The Editor's Page

Mainstreaming

For many years, the "little red schoolhouse" concept—shunting hearing impaired children into small, inferior educational programs attempting to meet the needs of children of a wide span of ages—was the bugaboo of concerned educators of the deaf and of the deaf themselves. Most of such splinter programs eventually fell by the wayside, accompanied by a loud sigh of relief.

A new threat looms on the horizon—"mainstreaming of the hearing impaired." To put it simply, hearing impaired children—along with children having other handicaps—would be placed in the "mainstream" of education containing his unhandicapped peers. Special schools and classes would be done away with; handicapped children would be kept at home (or at least nearby); osmosis (or absorption) would solve most, if not all, educational problems.

Those who advocate mainstreaming are prone to point to the "successful" individuals and tend to be vague or careless in conceding that not all such children can benefit. (If pressed, they might concede that those who do not succeed in the mainstream would be assigned to "other programs." And have we not heard the same admission from adherents to other one-sided and highly theoretical philosophies?)

Mainstreaming is being pushed, directly or indirectly, at all levels—Federal, state and local. The United States Office of Education is very much in the picture through implementation of Title VIb of the Amendments to the Education Act. The bait to state educational agencies lies in reimbursement to local school corporations (and token at that) for handicapped students who are mainstreamed.

Only in carefully organized and controlled programs, such as the one Roy Holcomb pioneered in Santa Ana, California, (James Madison School), does mainstreaming stand a **reasonable** chance of successful integration.

The deaf (and their friends) should be aware of this threat to quality and meaningful education of the hearing impaired through the "back door" approach of mainstreaming. If this "pie in the sky" philosophy becomes widespread, billions of dollars will need to be appropriated for rehabilitation a few years hence.

PBS Captioning

Comment from the deaf throughout the nation in regard to Public Broadcasting Service captioning of the evening ABC News has been highly complimentary. Also appreciated is the addition of special news announcements concerning the interests of the deaf themselves.

As more and more local television stations avail themselves of the captioned news and/or the audience of deaf viewers grows, the potential for public service in the way of informative announcements is boundless. We hope nothing will happen, lack of financial support in particular, to cause discontinuation of present arrangement.

Special Issues

The VII World Winter Games for the Deaf, to be held at Lake Placid, N. Y., February 2-8, 1975, is the subject of this month's cover and several feature articles. We are indebted to Kenneth Rothschild, Simon Carmel and others for their efforts in providing the material.

Next month's cover will concern the dedication of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, October 4-5. If all goes well, we will have a center insert containing pictures of various events of the two-day program.

More such special issues are in the works. New York University's Deafness & Research Center will be featured a few months hence. Special issues will not necessarily be limited to educational programs.

The Editor will welcome suggestions for future special issues. Several months are needed to assemble material for a "special," which must be timely. Broad interest is a must.

Medical Aspects of Deafness

A few issues back we printed an article about Usher's Syndrome and progressive blindness affecting some deaf persons. We would like to have more such features written in layman's language.

Genetics should be an interesting subject, in light of many on-going research projects. Again, such an article should be written for the layman.

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Come To Lake Placid . . . For The Winter Games

By Kenneth S. Rothschild

This "special issue" of THE DEAF AMERICAN gives me the pleasure of involving you in the goings-on of the major international deaf sporting event of 1975, namely the 1975 World Winter Games for the Deaf, to be held in Lake Placid, N.Y., the week of February 2-8. This eighth international deaf winter sport event, conducted by the International Committee of Silent Sports (CISS), is being held outside Europe for the first time. Below are profiles of the members of the United States Organizing Committee and what they are doing to make the gala 1975 event a memorable one for years to come.

The chairman of the 1975 Winter Games is SIMON J. CARMEL, whose background is presented in THE DEAF AMERICAN interview in this issue. Simon is "as busy as a bee" in his duties as the chairman with less than four months to go before February 1975 rolls around. Simon has been in constant touch with the people at Lake Placid as well as with his committee.

Assisting Simon is the Vice Chairman DONALD C. ZULAUF, of Enfield, Conn. Married and father of three boys, he leads a very active home life outside his job as a senior highway draftsman and designer for Purcell Associates in Hartford. With his valuable experience as the chairman of the 1972 AAAD National Basketball Tournament in Hartford, Don is an asset to Simon. He is responsible for the fund raising drive for the Lake Placid event.

Reaching out to the people is the Publicity Director KENNETH S. ROTH-SCHILD. Ken has been responsible for the planning of flyers, ads in deaf publications, as well as keeping the general media well-informed of this event. He is also in constant contact with the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce so as to plan contacts for the deaf populace

who inquire of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce. He is employed by IBM as an associate programmer in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where he resides with his wife and son. Ken is also very active in the deaf community.

Taking the program book work away from Ken's long list of duties is RICHARD CORCORAN, assistant to the publicity director. Corky, as he is called, is very experienced in this field and is doing a good job in planning the program book. Well-known among the deaf people of New York State, Corky is a journeyman at the Glen Falls newspaper and resides in South Glen Falls with his wife and six children.

Writing out checks and balancing books is the Finance Officer ROBERT BERGAN. Currently a teacher at the Model Secondary School for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., Bob is very active in the affairs of the Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf, Inc. The father of two children, he resides in Upper Marlboro, Md.

DONALD FIELDS, the Winter Games Events Director, is responsible for the overall sporting program of the 1975 World Winter Games for the Deaf. A resident of Hackensack, N.J., Don has a long list of athletic exposure under his hat. He is a father of a boy and girl.

Assisting Don Fields are two assistants, JAMES M. STERN and DOMINICK V. BONURA, who are responsible for the skating and skiing portions of the program, respectively. Jimmy, a resident of New York City loves the ski slopes along with his wife and two children. He has a long professional working career as a tool designer and is very active in New York City deaf organizations. Jimmy will also double as the combination ticket chairman for the 1975 Games.

Dom, a counselor at New Hampshire Technical College, previously taught at Austine School for the Deaf. He, his wife and three children are another skiing family, the most fortunate of all of the committee members as they live within a "stone's throw" of the major ski slopes of Vermont. Dom is also active in the deaf circles of Vermont.

Another mastermind behind the scene is no other than our Design Director, DAVID LEIGH. Employed in the graphic design profession, Dave has produced many excellent designs that are incorporated into our 1975 World Winter Games for the Deaf items. He is active in organizations and resides in New York City with his wife and two children. A chalet in Vermont enables him to take up skiing while up that way.

For the Capitol Hill contacts among our government officials, we have our Congressional Liaison Officer, HOWARD L. GORRELL. A resident of Alexandria, Va. Howie works as an assistant statistician for the National Republican Congressional Committee. His athletic prowess enabled him to be on the United States track team for the 1969 Yugo and 1973 Malmo Games. Howie's governmental contacts are most valuable to the United States Organizing Committee so as to enable us to get some concessions from the people in Washington.

The above profiles of committee members and their duties should give you a clearer picture of what we are and how we are out to give everybody a grand time in Lake Placid. Please see our ad in this issue for further details on combination tickets and hotel/motel room information. How about starting your plans to come to Lake Placid? Contact your travel agency or one of the tour promoters that is underwriting a tour to Lake Placid.



KDES STUDENT ART FAIR—Dr. Robert R. Davila, Director of Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, Gallaudet College, joins several students at the Makeup Booth, one of the many projects at the KDES Art Fair held last month. The students had a chance to try out various art forms including oil painting, chalk drawing, copper enameling of jewelry, mosaics, tie-dyeing, yarn weaving (Ojo de Dios), making sand castles and applying makeup to themselves. Two other exhibits were the Tunnel of Texture, a series of cardboard boxes filled with various textures which the students tried to identify as they crawled through the tunnel blindfolded and a Crazy Cookie Booth where students could decorate their own gingerbreadman cookies with frosting, chocolate drops and raisins. Said Dr. Davila, "The fair was good because the students got to do everything themselves."

Let's All Root For USA Team At Lake Placid

By Art Kruger

When the Eighth World Winter Games for the Deaf begins on February 2, 1975, in the huge natural amphitheater around Lake Placid, N.Y., site of the 1932 Winter Olympics, some 300 deaf athletes will vie for the medals that denote the pinnacle of winter sports achievement.

As the Winter Games are made for heroes, and before the VIII Games end on February 8, a bold handful of skilled young deaf athletes will push their heads above the mass of rivals as they generate the special kind of excitement that only Winter Games can produce.

The World Winter Games for the Deaf are held every four years. Like the regular or hearing Winter Olympics, the Winter Deaf Games begin and end with a parade into the skating rink with lots of exciting competition in between. Although the history of these Winter Deaf Games goes back to 1949, American participation dates from 1967. And this is the first time the Winter Deaf Games are being held in the United States.

The Winter Deaf Games were absorbed into the program by the International Committee of Silent Sports (CISS) for the first time only 25 years ago—first at Seefeld, Austria, in 1949; then at Oslo, Norway, in 1953; at Oberammergau, Germany, in 1955; at Montana-Vermala, Switzerland, in 1959; at Are, Sweden, in 1963; at Berchtesgaden, Germany, in 1967, and at Adelboden, Switzerland, in 1971.

Upon the insistent demands of interested deaf athletes residing in the mountainous countries of Austria, Switzerland, Finland and Sweden, the CISS adopted the winter program step by step and patterned it after the hearing Winter Olympics; however, the CISS, after a careful survey, found it best to limit

the Winter Deaf Games to skiing contests.

Now for the first time in the history of the World Winter Games for the Deaf, a variety of competitive sports will be held at the Lake Placid Games. The events are as follows:

ALPINE EVENTS—Men and Women

Downhill
Giant Slalom
Slalom

NORDIC EVENTS—Men

15 Kilometer Cross Country
30 Kilometer Cross Country
15 Kilometer Combined
3 x 10 Kilometer Cross Country Relay
40 Meter Ski Jumping

NORDIC EVENTS—Women

5 Kilometer Cross Country
10 Kilometer Cross Country
3 x 5 Kilometer Cross Country Relay

SPEED SKATING—Men

500 Meters
1,500 Meters
3,000 Meters

SPEED SKATING—Women

500 Meters
1,000 Meters
1,500 Meters

ICE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

FIGURE SKATING (Demonstration)

The first two World Winter Games for the deaf were for men only. Competition for women started in 1955. And in all past seven Games, Norway was the top ranking nation with a total of 27 gold medals. The United States won four gold medals in the last two Games, thanks to Tamara Marcinuk. Russia participated in the Winter Games for the first time in 1971 and got two gold medals.

The winners of the gold medals in the last seven Winter Games:

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total
Norway	—	4	9	6	3	3	2	27
Finland	1	2	—	3	4	1	1	12
Austria	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	7
Switzerland	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	7
Italy	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
United States	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Germany	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sweden	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals	5	8	10	12	13	10	11	69

Although there is no official medal count by the CISS, it is only logical to examine the medal count of each of the past seven World Winter Games for the Deaf, and from that determine how one's own nation ranked.

1949—Seefeld, Austria

(5 nations, 33 competitors)

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Austria	0	3	3	6
Switzerland	3	0	1	4
Finland	1	2	0	3
Sweden	1	0	1	2
Czechoslovakia	5	5	5	15

Czechoslovakia did not get a medal.

1953—Oslo, Norway

(6 nations, 43 competitors)

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Norway	4	3	5	12
Finland	2	2	1	5
Austria	1	1	1	3
Sweden	1	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	1
Germany	0	0	1	1
Totals	8	8	9	25

Germany and Austria were tied for third in slalom, so each got a bronze medal.

1955—Oberammergau, Germany

(8 nations, 57 competitors)

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Norway	9	6	3	18
Finland	0	2	3	5
Germany	0	0	4	4
Austria	1	1	0	2
Sweden	0	1	0	1
Totals	10	10	10	30

Switzerland, France and Italy failed to get a medal.

1959—Montana-Vermala, Switzerland

Results of this meet are lacking, but we do know that Norway was again the top ranking nation with six gold medals, and Finland and Germany had three gold medals each. And that 57 athletes competed, representing 8 nations.

1963—Are, Sweden

(9 nations, 53 competitors)

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Switzerland	1	4	4	9
Norway	3	2	3	8
Austria	4	0	0	4
Finland	4	2	0	6
Sweden	0	1	2	3
Italy	1	0	1	2
Totals	13	13	12	38

France and Poland did not get a medal.

1967—Berchtesgaden, Germany

(12 nations, 77 competitors)

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Norway	3	2	3	8
Switzerland	1	3	2	6
Germany	0	3	2	5
Finland	1	1	2	4
United States	2	0	0	2
Italy	2	0	0	2
Austria	1	0	1	2
Sweden	0	1	0	1
Totals	10	10	10	30

Other nations failing to get a medal were Canada, Japan, France and Yugoslavia.



USA speed skating team which will participate in the Lake Placid Winter Games.

1971—Adelboden, Switzerland

(13 nations—90 competitors)

Switzerland	2	5	3	10
Russia	2	3	2	7
Norway	2	0	2	4
United States	2	1	0	3
Finland	1	2	0	3
West Germany	0	0	3	3
Italy	2	0	0	2
	11	11	10	32

Other countries participating but failing to get a medal were Austria, Canada, France, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

We have checked through the past seven Games and we noted that Hans Lie of Norway, Herlinde Huber of Austria, Vittorio Palatini of Italy, **Tamara Marcinuk of United States** and F. Gjoen of Norway were the outstanding competitors. Lie was tops with eight gold medals. Huber was the best of female participants with six gold medals. Palatini had a total of five gold medals, and Marcinuk and Gjoen each earned four gold medals.

Lie was the only competitor who participated in all of the seven Games except the first meet in 1949, and **Marcinuk will be the only USA athlete who will be competing for her country for the third time at the Lake Placid Games.**

Members of the first USA team in 1967 were Thomas Hassard (captain), Union, N.J.; Edwin Cornilles, Beaverton, Ore.; Richard Cornish, Jr., Carmel, N.Y.; Trotter Cowan, Seattle, Wash.; Herbert Holbrook, Jr., North Crafton, Mass.; Georgianna Duranceau, Seattle, Wash.; Tamara Marcinuk, Fitchburg, Mass.; Gary Mortenson, Twin Falls, Idaho; Richard Roberts, Gloversville, N.Y.; Earl Ruffa, Berkeley, Calif.; Scott Sigoda, Bronx, N.Y.; Arthur Valdez, Salt Lake City, Utah; William Wehner, Peru, Vt., and Grant Young, Hartford, Conn. Simon J. Carmel was the team director and coach, while Herb Schreiber served as tour director.

The second USA team in 1971 was made up of the following skiers: Barbara Hayes, Seattle, Wash.; Tamara Marcinuk, Fitchburg, Mass.; Diane Sigoda, Bronx, N.Y.; Susan Stokes, Logan, Utah; George Balsley II, Amherst, Mass.; Robert Holmes, Spokane, Wash.; Scott Sigoda, Bronx, N.Y.; Richard Roberts, Gloversville, N.Y.; Dan Miller, New York, N. Y.; Ronald Borne, Hanover, Mass.; Larry Ottem, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jarlath Crowe, Northampton, Mass., and Susan Mozzer, Manchester, Conn. Accompanying this team were Art Kruger, chairman; Jim Barrack, tour director; Simon Carmel, team director; Gary Mortensen, team manager, and Ni Orsi of Bear Valley Ski Club, Calif., coach.

For the Lake Placid Games, The United States contingent, guided by the American Association of the Deaf, Inc., will be made up of about 45 athletes and officials.

Tom Hassard of Union, N.J., is team director of the United States World Winter Games for the Deaf Team for the Lake Placid Games. Born hard of hearing, Tom is presently a special area physical education instructor in New Jersey. He was a PE teacher and dorm-

itory supervisor for two years at the New Jersey School for the Deaf in West Trenton, N.J. He has been head track and field coach for 13 years at Burnet Junior High School in Union, N. J. He has been very active as a member of the hearing Watchung Amateur Ski Club in New Jersey for about 20 years, and he was its president for two years. He was race chairman of the New Jersey State Ski Council for three years and is now a member of the Eastern Division of the United States Ski Association Coaches System, a hearing group. He was a member and captain of the first USA Team at the VI World Winter Games for the Deaf, held at Berchtesgaden, West Germany, in 1967. A graduate of and a track star at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Tom has a lovely wife who was born deaf, and two hearing children, a boy and girl.

As chairman of the Competition Committee of the United States Deaf Skiers Association, Tom Hassard reports that his committee has completed its selection of the USA Deaf Ski Team for the Lake Placid Games. He said the committee's task was difficult due to many outstanding competitors who submitted their race results for evaluation by the committee. It was not easy to bypass many excellent competitors. But the committee's objective was to select the very best who the committee feels will give 110% to beat the best of the other participating nations.

Below are names of the selections who have been informed of their selection as members of the USA squad by Art Kruger, Chairman of the United States Committee, World Games for the Deaf, of the AAAD:

ALPINE SQUAD

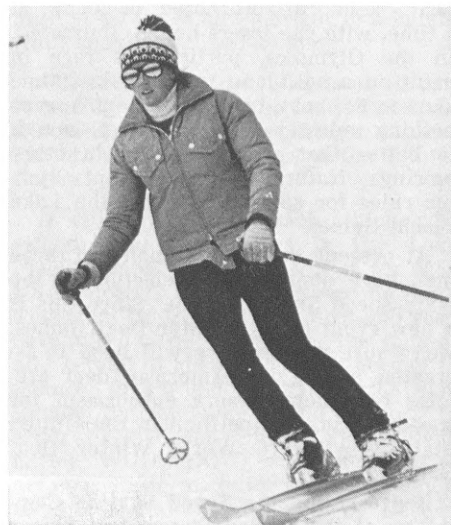
Donald A. Corbett, Jr., Seattle, Wash.
Kenneth Ken Murashige, Los Angeles, Calif.
Roger Hirom Murashige, Los Angeles, Calif.
Jeff Armstrong, Darien, Connecticut
John Stephen White, Rochester, N.Y.
Donald Robert Morris, West Bloomfield, Mich.
Marianna Nagy, Oakland, Calif.
Tamara Marcinuk, Fitchburg, Mass.
Barbara Ann Hayes, Seattle, Wash.
Nancy Ann Bonura, Brattleboro, Vt.
Regina Rhonda Krushinski, Mountainview, N.J.

NORDIC SQUAD

Herbert Prouty Holbrook, Jr., N. Grafton, Mass.
Alan Courtney Gifford, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mary Emily Macner, North Woodstock, N.H.
Catherine Mary Sulinski, Leeds, Mass.
Susan Mozzer Mather, Oak Park, Ill.

One more male competitor will be selected to round out the USA Nordic Team. The Alpine events are naturally the most spectacular of all in the World Winter Games. There seems to be no established favorite in these events although the Scandinavians and Russia are generally strongest in the Nordic events.

Alan Gifford has competed in a few cross-country races last winter as a fore-runner, but not as a competitor. He has been training for the sheer pleasure of Nordic skiing. He also practiced ski jumping in a 30-meter jump last winter but did not enter competition. However, last winter (1973), Alan won three gold medals in local cross-country races near Rochester, N. Y.



THIRD APPEARANCE—Tamara Marcinuk will be the only USA squad member who will be making her third appearance at the Winter Games. Above she is shown in action on the Stowe ski slope.

Susan (nee Mozzer) Mather was the only member of the 1971 USA Deaf Ski Team, competing in the Nordic events at the Adelboden Games. She was selected to provide depth for the Nordic squad and her international competition experience will be an asset to the other girls of the squad. Susan will undertake the serious task of preparing a physical conditioning program and compete in cross-country races this winter before the Lake Placid Games.

Herb Holbrook participated in sanctioned ski jumping events at Lake Placid, N.Y., several times from 1948 to 1958. Except for 1948, he was in Class A. That's what makes Herb want to compete at Lake Placid again after all those years of ski jumping; however, he has not jumped since 1967, the year, he was on the USA Deaf Ski Team that went to Berchtesgaden, West Germany. He participated in six cross-country sanctioned races last winter and has improved greatly since his 1967 year in XC. In that year he did not pay much attention on XC, only on jumping, his favorite pastime. Now that he is in his 43rd year, he pays more attention on XC than jumping. He will try a comeback at jumping if there are at least five nations competing in that event.

Herb has faithfully run from five to ten miles once or twice a week plus rollerskiing on same miles as above once a week. Besides these, Herb does the calisthenics almost every day. He has run in several local races for fun. He also ran 15 miles at the famed BAA Boston 26-mile Marathon on April 15, 1974.

That's Herb Holbrook all over. He will captain the USA Team and also will be the flagbearer of the USA contingent for the Lake Placid Games.

Speed skating is a new event of the Winter Deaf Games.

Olympic rules may differ sharply in some field of competition. American speed skaters normally compete "horse-

race" style, a half dozen or more at a time, with the losers being eliminated. In the Olympics, participants race in pairs on a split-lane track against time alone. To beat one's opponent means nothing unless your time is fast enough to better that of competitors in other pairings. Naturally we will adopt Olympic rules for speed skating at the Lake Placid Games.

At present, only one woman and three men have qualified for selection to the USA Speed Skating Team. Since this is a new event of the Winter Deaf Games, we're sure an incentive will need to be created among the American deaf athletes to generate more enthusiasm for speed skating competition in the United States for future World Winter Deaf Games.

Representing the Speed Skating Committee of the United States Deaf Skiers Association, Ms. Doris Schwarz made known to us that the following skaters have been selected for the USA Speed Skating Team:

Doris Ethel Fowler Schwarz, Kensington, Md.
Paul Merritt Setzer II, Silver Spring, Md.
Paul John Sweeney, Greenbelt, Md.
Bobby Wheeler Skedsmo, Cerritos, Calif.

The reason the USDSA Speed Skating Committee does not give more names is that other deaf speed skaters than the aforementioned have not submitted their timing results.

Ice hockey, too, is a new official event of the Winter Deaf Games.

To appreciate the game some of the things you should know are the markings

on the ice. A rink is divided by blue lines drawn across its width into three zones. The area nearest the player's goal is the defensive zone and the one nearest his opponent's goal is the attacking zone. The ice in the middle between these zones is the neutral zone.

Moving the puck is restricted by these zones. The puck must precede the players onto the attacking zone. If a player precedes the puck into the zone his team is offside and a face-off is called. This involves dropping the puck between two players of opposing sides who try to get control of it.

A hockey game is divided into three periods of 20 minutes each. There are six men to a side, the goal tender, two defensive men and three forwards. Forwards are interchanged frequently to maintain a fresh and furious attack.

Fouls are called for tripping, deliberate injury, fighting, high sticking, cross checking, molesting officials, etc., and a player guilty of a foul may be sent to a penalty box for a specific period.

The United States, Canada, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Yugoslavia are expected to send teams to Lake Placid.

As the executive director of the United States Deaf Hockey Association, Inc., Barry Strassler announced that his screening committee has officially selected 18 hockey players to represent the United States during the 1975 Lake Placid Games as follows:

Terry Bisson, Bloomington, Mich.
David Caputo, Toledo, Ohio
Peter Cascio, West Haven, Conn.
Charles Clendening, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Joe Grigely, Jr., East Longmeadow, Mass.
Mike Hagerty, Flatrock, Mich.
Rob Lehmann, Bismarck, N.D.
Richard McGaughey, Jr., Hollbrook, Mass.
Paul Mearns, East Walpole, Mass.
Tom Nedved, Willow Springs, Ill.
Jimmy Oldham, Toledo, Ohio
Park Pryor, Western Springs, Ill.
Allen Rothstein, Cleveland, Ohio
Deane Sigler, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lex Tiahnybik, Lincolnwood, Ill.
Mike Ubowski, Phoenix, Ariz.
Leonard Williams, Lake Placid, N.Y.
Tom Zawada, Chicago, Ill.

Jimmy Oldham is player-coach of the USA Hockey Team. He will be assisted by Terry Stewart of Ontario, Canada. All of those hockey selectees except **Peter Cascio** and **Mike Hagerty** made the trip to Czechoslovakia March 21-23, 1974, and played three games there, tying the first game with Koprivnice Tatra Juniors, a hearing team that took second place in their regional hockey league, 8-8; losing the next one, 8-4, to the Czechoslovakia Deaf Team, and then winning the finale, 6-5, against the same Czechoslovakia Deaf Team. **This trip achieved two historic firsts—first international hockey game, and the first deaf athletic team, save for the World Games for the Deaf contingent, to compete in international games. The USA Deaf Ski Team competed at Les Arcs, France, in March, 1973, but skiing is considered an individual sport while hockey is a team sport.**

And all of those USA selectees played for the USA Deaf Hockey Team that



FIRST USA DEAF SKI TEAM—Top row, left to right: William F. Wehner, Peru, Vt.; Thomas Hassard (captain), Union, N. J.; Herbert Holbrook, Jr., North Grafton, Mass.; Grant A. Young, Hartford, Conn.; Edwin Cornilles, Beaverton, Ore.; Scott Sigoda, New York, N. Y.; Richard S. Cornish, Jr., Carmel, N. Y.; Trotter H. Cowan, Seattle, Wash.; Gary A. Mortenson, Twin Falls, Ida. Bottom row: Richard Roberts, Gloversville, N. Y.; Arthur Valdez, Salt Lake City, Utah; Georgianna Duranceau, Seattle, Wash.; Marcel Drouin (Canadian team); Tamara Marcinuk, Fitchburg, Mass.; Simon J. Carmel (coach and team manager), Rockville, Md. Absent for the photo was Earl Ruffa, Berkeley, Calif.

sported an 8-won, 5-lost and 1-tied record. Leonard Williams paced the Americans in scoring with 26 goals in 11 games. Top rookie was Rob Lehman, who scored 13 goals in 14 games. And Deane Sigler made 13 goals in 14 games. Two pleasant surprises were the drastically improved goal tending of Mike Ubowski and the tenacious checking and playmaking of Charles Clendening who is only in his second season of organized hockey.

Barry Strassler is largely responsible for the organization of the American team. He said the coming 1974-75 season will be even more of a challenge than the previous 1972-73 and 1973-74 seasons due to the forthcoming World Winter Games for the Deaf at Lake Placid.

Figure skating is where Americans will do the best and there is no need to go into explanations here since we are all familiar with the event from watching Olympic champions in the great ice shows.

Since figure skating will be an exhibition event at the World Winter Deaf Games, we nevertheless include the selected individuals as unofficial members of the USA team with parade uniforms and provide funds to make the trip and perform at Lake Placid.

Ms. Grace Mariani, a "hearie" and chairwoman of the USDSA Figure Skating Committee, has sent us the names of five figure skaters who are qualified to participate in the Lake Placid Games, and they are as follows:

Donna Rose Mariani, Elmwood Park, Ill.
Sharon Ann Dror, Santa Monica, Calif.
Adrienne America, Bronx, N.Y.
Cheryl Francis Michalowski, Park Ridge, Ill.
David Martin Michalowski, Park Ridge, Ill.

The USA team members range in age from 9 to 43. Adrienne America is the youngest at 9, while Herb Holbrook is

the oldest at 43; and Nancy Bonura is 11 years old.

All of the above selectees have been approved by the United States Committee, World Games for the Deaf, AAAD, which is made up of Art Kruger of West Hollywood, Calif., chairman; Bill Simpson of Morganton, N. C., vice chairman; Jim Barrack of Towson, Md., team director; Leroy L. Duning of Cincinnati, Ohio, treasurer, and Gene Carr of Dallas, Texas, secretary and public relations director.

Art Smith of Wood Haven, N.Y., is coach of the USA Speed Skating Team. At 70, Art has been very active in speed skating for more than 30 years and was selected as national coach in speed skating for the Winter Olympics twice. He brings with him a wealth of knowledge of mechanics, techniques, and training in speed skating. He has been working with the members of the USA Deaf Speed Skating Team for the past two years. We are very fortunate to have Art Smith with us.

We are working on selection of coaches for our Alpine and Nordic teams.

Jim Liese of Lafayette, Colo., will serve as manager of the USA team. His responsibilities will be to assist Team Director Tom Hassard and to coordinate with the team coaches in the following: transportation to ski areas, meals, accommodations, medical aid, team practice sessions, meetings, work areas, and also report any violations to Tom Hassard, who will then report to the United States Committee, WGD. The team members will fall directly under the control of the coaches and team manager.

We must see to it that the team members will be neatly attired while in Lake Placid, present a clean and tidy appear-

ance at all times and hair cut to a length while may be defined as manly.

All competitors and officials of all participating nations will be housed at Lake Placid Clubhouse in the Village of Lake Placid, N.Y., headquarters of the Winter Games.

It will take \$850 for each athlete who attends and participates in the Lake Placid Games. The \$850 sum is for each USA selectee, no matter where he lives. This is an United States project and each is required to do his part for the good of all. A total of about \$45,000 is needed to finance the whole United States contingent for the Lake Placid Games. In order to give the United States Committee, WGD, AAAD, sufficient time to get everything ready for the VIII Games, the funds must be available by December 1, 1974.

We have already contacted hometowns of those selectees regarding fund raising. Barry Strassler is taking care of the individual fund-raising drives for our hockey players. This means one less headache for us in raising funds for the hockey team.

Tom Hassard is now working to get outfits for the parade for the whole USA contingent. And all squad chairmen are now busy getting equipment and competition outfits FREE for their respective teams.

Altogether the VIII Games should be a magnificent spectacle and a glorious achievement for the host American Athletic Association of the Deaf, and a feather in the cap for Chairman Simon J. Carmel and his Organizing Committee.

So, let's all go to Lake Placid, February 2-8, 1975, and root for our USA team.

Forum To Be Continued Under NAD-PRWAD Sponsorship

It will be good news to the national deaf community to know that the popular annual COSD Forum will be continued in the spring of 1975.

The National Association of the Deaf and Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf have joined hands to organize and manage the event since the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf no longer has the funds to maintain a national office.

The theme of the 1975 Forum will be "Continuing Growth—Process of Change." Atlanta, Ga. has been selected tentatively as the site. Late March and early April dates are being explored.

Persons who would like to be on the mailing list for forthcoming announcements should write to the 1975 Forum Chairman: Thomas A. Mayes, Center for Continuing Education, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. 20002.

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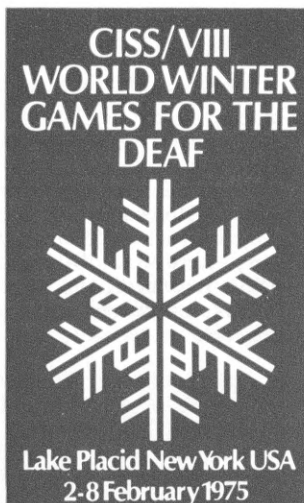
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Special Announcement: February 4 & 5, 1975:

The National Theatre of the Deaf will be playing at the Lake Placid Arts Center.

1975 World Winter Games for the Deaf Schedule

Thursday January 30		Arrival of athletes, officials and delegates from other countries
Friday January 31		
Saturday February 1		Executive CISS Board Meeting
Sunday February 2		CISS Congress
Monday February 3		CISS Congress
	8:00	Opening Ceremony
	9:00	Reception
Tuesday February 4	10:00	Cross-Country Skiing: Women's 5 kilometers/Men's 15 kilometers
	10:00	Non-Stop Downhill Training
	2:30	Ice Hockey
	8:30	Ice Hockey
Wednesday February 5	10:00	Downhill Race
	11:00	Speed Skating: Women's 1500 meters/Men's 3000 meters
	8:30	Ice Hockey
Thursday February 6	10:00	Slalom—two runs (men & women)
	10:00	Cross-Country Skiing: Women's Relay 3x5 kilometers
	11:00	Cross-Country Skiing: Men's Relay 3x10 kilometers
	11:00	Speed Skating: Women's 500 meters/Men's 500 meters
	8:30	Ice Hockey
Friday February 7	10:00	Giant Slalom: Men (two runs)/Women (one run)
	11:00	Speed Skating: Women's 1000 meters/Men's 1500 meters
	1:30	40-meter ski jumping
	2:30	Ice Hockey
	8:30	Exhibition Ice Show
Saturday February 8	10:00	Cross Country Skiing: Women's 10 kilometers/Men's 30 kilometers
	2:00	Ice Hockey (final games)
	4:00	Awards Ceremony
		Closing Ceremony
	8:00	Dance - Entertainment
Sunday, February 9		Departure of athletes, officials and delegates

This schedule is subject to change without notice.

Flanked By The Biggest Vertical Skiing In The East And Olympic Facilities Ready To Go, Lake Placid Reigns Atop New York's Adirondacks Like An Aging Superstar

Text By Kim Massie

Any small lake will be placid in still air, so perhaps the substantive origin of the name is a hopeful commercial one. Come to the sheltering pines and soothe away the urban stresses of overdue argosies and runaway coach horses.

The first people, Algonquins or Iroquois, seem to have been there only in passing through, perhaps because of the long winters and insufficient waterways. White trappers came and went. In 1800 Elijah Bennet came from Vermont and stayed. A Scotsman named MacIntyre built an ore reduction furnace in 1809, but he went bust in five years because the ore was of poor quality and because, having failed to hire an Algonquin consultant, he had no rivers to get him to market.

John Brown came in 1849, 10 years before Harper's Ferry. He came north to be with Gerrit Smith, a fervent abolitionist with great landholdings. Smith was giving land to any escaped slaves who would settle and farm it—a misplaced gesture: the few who survived their first winter headed back south in the spring. Brown wasn't around much either; he was surging off as far afield as Ohio and Kansas in all seasons trying to strike fires. Today his body molders under a granite slab next to a simple cabin built by a son-in-law (Brown had 20 children) in sight of the in-run of the big ski jump.

In 1888, Henry Van Hovenberg, who came to cure his respiratory problems and had a penchant for dressing only in leather suits, built miles of rough corduroy road and, at the road's end, a lodge of towers, double-tiered porches and lacy stairways—all from logs. He built the lodge as a fairy palace for a lovely girl who never saw it because her family would have nothing to do with him. It was the first and proto typical Adirondack Lodge, and since its burning in a forest fire in 1903, there has been nothing to compare with it.

Towards the end of the 19th century, Joseph Nash built a hotel and sold off surrounding parcels of his land, which originally had included most of the present village. Nash got the town started as a summer resort, but an educator named Melvil Dewey is our man, because he was the first who wouldn't hibernate. Dewey was fanatically logical; he dropped silent letters in his spelling, used the metric system and originated the decimal system for librarians. In 1895, he bought a house across from the village on Mirror Lake. He and his friends quickly added to it and soon it became the Lake Placid

Club. Then in the late fall of 1904, when it was time to drain the pipes and put up the storm shutters, with more prescience than logic Dewey said "Wy not sta opn and njoy the sno?" So he did. He imported 40 pairs of skis from Norway (they came without bindings, which caused some puzzlement) and talked at least a few summer people into bundling up and giving it a whack. It may have been the first time in the hemisphere that anyone but Eskimo children considered snow anything but a nuisance.

Dewey's Club remains a comfortable, if financially troubled, anachronism. Members pay \$150 a year and have the Club to themselves for 10 days at Christmas, and during July and August. Other times it's open to the public and courts convention trade. Teachers, clergy and, of course, librarians, get members' rates without paying dues during slack season, even though the Club ran a \$200,000 deficit last season. There is a private ski area, five skeet fields, a 16-piece symphony orchestra, 45 holes of golf and one O. L. Colburn who has been working for the Club for 60 years. One super-exclusive group of ancients wears its own embroidered shoulder patches and always comes for the month of February from places as far away as Alabama.

The Clubhouse is a sagging frame building that seems to go on forever, with interior hallways that not only jog sideways at 30 degrees, but also rise and fall with gentle grades. There is a little plastic plaque on the desk that identifies

the Club as "One of the World's Great Hotels" but there may be no bellboy available. There are black-dressed, white-aproned maids with fluffy dusters, brushing nonexistent motes off the smooth vertical legs of chairs. There are place cards at the table after one's first meal, but there are also plastic flowers. Four waitresses serve the only three guests at breakfast, but the dining room seats 900. Walls in some of the rooms are hung with luxurious drapes covering streaks of water damage—a reminder of the impossibility of keeping so many exterior joints snug. The bath water may be rusty and the shower walls may be masonite, but wood fires crackle all day in the sitting rooms and the library. One of these cavernous lounges with cobblestone hearths and side-by-side portraits of Eisenhower and John Brown becomes a greenhouse on one end with tiers of succulents.

While the Club quietly survives from an earlier century, the town has an abundance of 20th century problems. There is a severe housing shortage, and some lakefront property that sold for \$10 a foot 10 years ago now sells for \$175 a foot. The older hotels are wearing out, most lack air conditioning and a new condominium complex being built is asking \$80,000 per unit. While the old guard fears the building of a McDonald's hamburger stand, some business people are for tearing down all of quaint old Main Street and starting from scratch with shopping centers.



LAKE PLACID—View looking toward the Olympic Arena where the Winter Games opening and closing ceremonies, as well as the hockey games, will be held. On the left is the rink where the speed skating events will take place. This picture was taken during the 1972 World University Winter Games.

Still, Lake Placid handles more convention and resort business per capita—permanent population 3,000—than any other town in the country, according to one young motel owner. Two hours from Montreal and five from New York City, in the middle of an immense wilderness area, the tourist business is the whole business.

Physically, the town is a mixture of mellow clapboard and flashy motels. The great rectilinear mass of the Marcy Hotel overhanging Main Street and apparently devoid of parking space seems to be the biggest place in town until one visits the Lake Placid Club. Down the way, Art Devlin's motel has a wall full of his jumping trophies, glassed and lit like a Fifth Avenue shop window. The lakes are always visible and the edges inevitably overcrowded, but the water comes out of them to the town's taps untreated despite a good deal of swimming and boating.

On Main Street, opposite the jail, is a full-size ice oval where little girls skate past in varying attitudes of grace, blustered at by even smaller boys for trespassing on their hockey games. The girls smile and glide on to the next hockey territory a little farther down the ice, also fiercely guarded by only two opponents, without goals, perhaps without sticks or skates, and using only a chip of ice for a puck.

On a hill overlooking the ice rink is the spiritual center of the town, the indoor Olympic ice arena. It lacks the usual great curves of unjointed Plexiglas; the wood floors around the ice are well mulched by generations of hockey players and a huge baby blue steel beam helps support the roof by shooting right through the center of the men's room, which was apparently added as an afterthought. The arena was built in 1931 and has been used ever since, all day, every day. In summer the figure skaters are there drilling from 6 a.m. 'til past midnight.

Gustave Lussi, who started the summer skating program, is down by the ice, keyed-up and watching with the eye of a mother eagle. He is a passionate imperious Swiss who broke his head, almost fatally, ski-jumping, and having begun figure skating too late to satisfy his perfectionism has had to content himself with coaching 12 world champions since he began teaching in 1919.

A lovely youngster is doing impossibly slow, leaning turns, defying all the standard maneuvers and Sir Isaac Newton. I say, "That's beautiful, I've never seen it before." Gus whispers, "Oh hell yes, Dorothy's made of steel. When she becomes a woman she can be world champion." Suddenly he turns his head and barks at her, "No, no, no, you do it too fast because you turn your head too soon. I want it languorous, I want it eccentric but not weird. I want you to caress the ice, I want sometimes power and sometimes speed." Then he sends her off to run the full length of the arena on a straight line doing quick spins on pointed toe. "Nobody's done

this since Dick (Button), it's all jumps now—right out of the tremendous jump. I want a slow sensuous body line." What Gus wants is for a sophisticated audience to weep. He would like to eliminate the school figures altogether—at the very least make them a separate event from free skating. Anyone who watched Janet Lynn and Trixi Schuba in Sapporo might agree.

The arena, the bob run (the only one in North America) and the four jumping hills are in Lake Placid because Melvil Dewey thought twice about draining the pipes. Lake Placid got the second Winter Olympics in 1932 because the town already had 28 years of winter sports experience. The bob run was built despite a good deal of skepticism and has been maintained and used every winter but one since the war. Squaw Valley promised a bob run and then didn't deliver; the Denver Olympic Committee found it couldn't stage bob races at all.

It's largely forgotten by now, but in the 1932 Olympics the U.S. won all the skating and sled races. The two-man bob nipped the Swiss from way behind on the last run partly because the team heated their runners with a blowtorch (Yankee ingenuity plus a touch of enviable opportunism—like the Killy start—that rewrites the rulebook before the next season).

Downhill skiing is a latecomer to winter sports (there were no Olympic Alpine races before 1936) and still a small part of the Lake Placid scene, especially for children. Skates and sticks, even touring and jumping skis are much cheaper than up-to-date Alpine paraphernalia, and most Lake Placid parents may live comfortably, but few live lavishly, on the tourist business. The boys can and do play hockey all summer, and are encouraged to do so because the tourists can be charged admission to watch.

Alpine skiing is harder on the landscape as well as on the skier's purse, but the latter hardship is the first function of a resort town as long as the skier is someone who just barreled in off the expressway. Whiteface, for all its immensity (more drop than Aspen), has had a somewhat deserved reputation for windage and indifferent maintenance. It came to be in the first place only because Averell Harriman knew what he was about. Having built a generation earlier in Idaho what still may be the best ski area in the world, he felt Easterners should have a chance, too. So as New York's governor, he used state funds to build what can and may someday be the best area in the East.

The mountain's topsoil is very thin and the horizontal ridges can't be blasted without endangering it. So the trails have been cut narrowly and artfully. The mountain, so high and exposed to the winds accelerating across the lowlands westward, had for a long time needed cleverly set snow fences. Within the last couple of years, the fences have been going up 10 feet high on I-beams set deep in bedrock. Telephone poles were substituted for I-beams when Al-

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bany became stingy, and the fencing had to be made discontinuous—two poles immediately adjacent but unconnected by slatted fencing. In a long continuous fence the wind would set up a self-amplifying rhythm that would snap the poles. **Snap telephone poles?** Well, yes, it might slab up the snow a bit, or even move it aside if the fences weren't there.

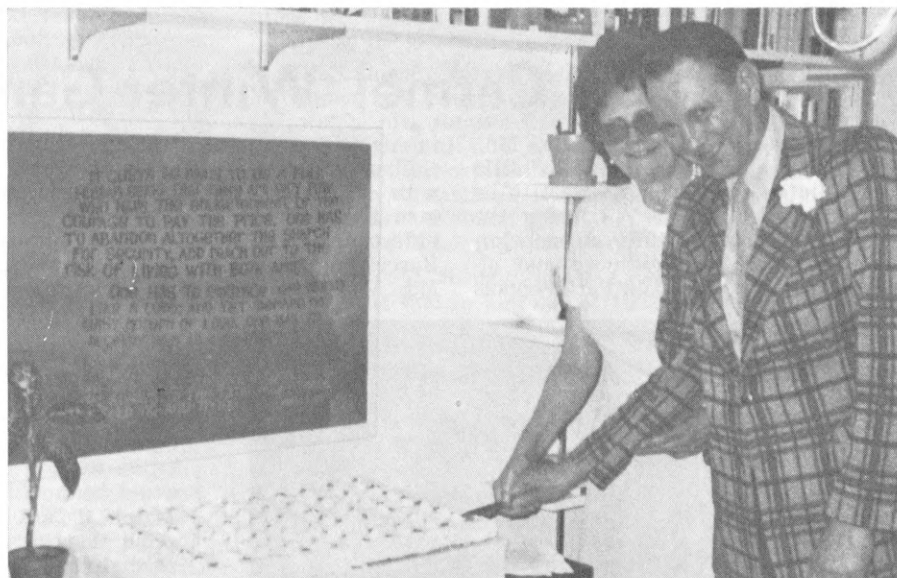
The top of the Whiteface lift is not a sundeck for dollies with silver reflectors under their chins; it's the brow of a giant, sometimes above the clouds, its stunted trees always thick with rime. You don't endlessly dicker with your boot toggles; you take a deep breath and plunge. The five-year-old, high, leeward trails where the snow eddies in and stays until May, are as steep as the National and a good deal longer. People who've tried 'em don't knock 'em.

Narrow trails make moguls and January thaws make mud. In 1971-72, the upper mountain was skiable in November while the lower half had nine rain storms before February. So Don Adams, the new mountain manager, had the cats and the guns going almost full time. It would have been full time if he could have afforded it.

Paul Mader runs the local bank and teaches skiing. That he is so totally involved in both is some reason to believe that there may in fact be two of him. Paul says that Whiteface is probably the only thing the State owns that has turned a profit three straight years and that Albany doesn't seem quite able to get a hold of the notion. He counts the New York license plates in the Stowe parking lot for the legislators, but they still vote down funds for maintenance and advertising. They even let Karl Fahrner, a super-skier from the earlier years of Austrian ascendancy, give up the ski school and go home to St. Anton. Paul tells the Lake Placid people that since Whiteface opened, the winter economy has grown 40 per cent faster than the summer economy but some of them still tend to go into suspended animation after a busy and successful summer. He consoles himself with the short lift-lines for his family, but wishes the locals and legislators would use a little wit to bring more tourist dollars into what is generally speaking a depressed area.

In 1972 the Federation Internationale de Ski Universitaire (FISU) games were held in Lake Placid, partly because Whiteface has a men's downhill course that's up to international standards. Placid bid for the 1976 Olympics but seemed somewhat grateful to have lost (temporarily) to Denver. For three straight years they held the Kennedy Memorial Winter Games without much promised help from the American Athletic Union and without appearances by any Kennedys. In 1973, they held the biathlon and bob-sled World Championships. The point is that Lake Placid is the only

OCTOBER, 1974



Waters-Abbott: Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Waters are now residing in Baltimore, Md., after an April wedding. Mr. Waters is currently an instructor in graphic arts at Maryland Rehabilitation Center. Mrs. Waters, formerly Lydia S. Abbott, works as an analyst programmer at the ADP Medical Services.

place in the country that constantly maintains the various sliding surfaces—with the exception of an Olympic class luge, which it does not have. It may also be the only place where the 1,000 students and super-numeraries who gathered for the FISU games could have stayed under one roof—the Lake Placid Club again. One of the best reasons for international sports is the cultural interchange, and it's likely that guests in the same house will mingle.

Lake Placid is the oldest and maybe the best wintersports town in the country, but it's not for go-go stylists in hot pants. There's a different kind of tone and color to the town. The town clerk's brother runs the movie house and owns a print of a film made about the 1932 Olympics with Sonja Heinie and FDR; but he shows it with increasing rarity because it's on nitrate stock and he's afraid it might ignite in the projector. Red La Fontaine runs the best restaurant in town, does all the cooking and throws out anyone who's rude to his waitresses. He is also a hotdog skier who dreams of setting a world record for accumulated vertical skiing in a single day. Between cooking and fall-line skiing, he stages rock musicals beneath arching community eyebrows. One motel owner drives to Florida in December with his family, in a truck packed with Christmas trees followed by a Cadillac. Three months later they return with the car on the truck and a smile on the face of the driver. Angel Rivera of the New York State Office of Economic Opportunity was the 1972 winter festival king, duly enthroned, crowned and sceptered with his queen. Angel has tried for some obscure reason to vote more state funds to support the bob runs. He joined a group of past kings, which includes Colonel Stoopnagle, Rockwell Kent, Roy Rogers and Alex Webster.

Some Milwaukee Uihleins provided the Uihlein Mercy Center for the aged and

are also financing a study of seed potatoes and maple syrup. Mrs. Alton Jones donated the Cell Science Center and a new arts and theatre center now under construction—and is damned by some in the community for taking valuable land off tax rolls. John Dimich is a University of Pennsylvania archeologist and an authority on Etruscan grave sites. He married a daughter of the Corning Glass works family and lives, not surprisingly, in a glass house. Of the two doctors in town, one is a John Bircher and won't treat Medicare patients, while the other has a thriving practice which is 80 per cent medicare. The only black man in town is highly visible, he sings in the church choir and gets invited to most of the parties.

By any number of measures, Lake Placid has no doubt grown less in the 40 years since its Olympics than Vail has in any given year. To high-speed, quick-return developers, this might seem to be the profoundest sort of atrophy. But the ghosts of Lake Placid feel their town is doing nicely and they feel that we, with them, should take the long view.

And perhaps Olympic sites are a special category. When are you planning your next trip to Garmisch or Sapporo? When you go west, do you head for Squaw Valley.

* * *

Deaf World Winter Games sites are of a more special category, so plan on coming to Lake Placid in February, 1975.

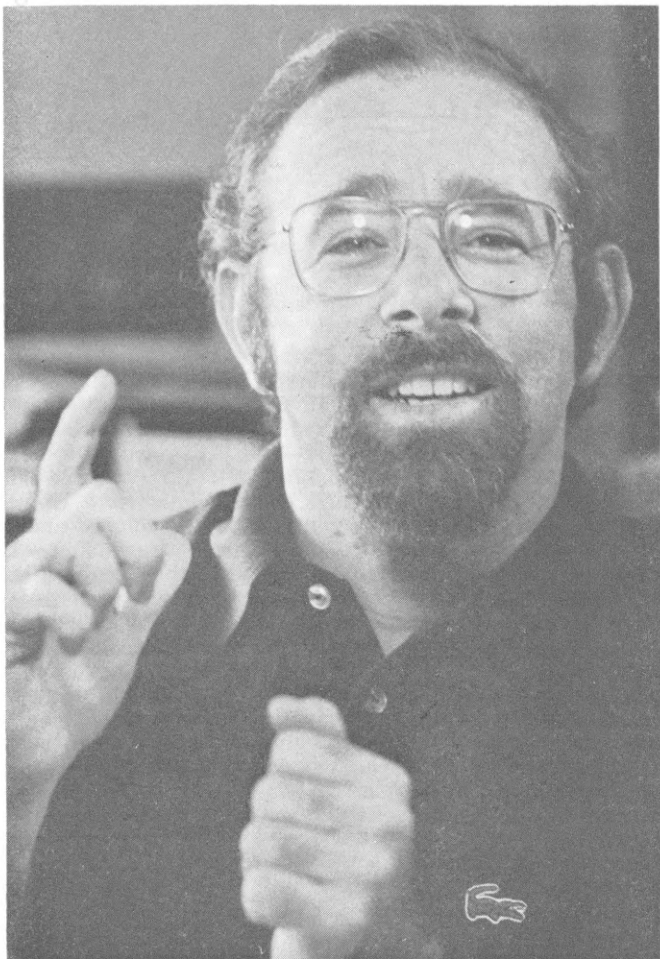
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Newsletter

Simon J. Carmel, Winter Games Chairman

Simon J. Carmel of Rockville, Md., is the General Chairman of the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf to be held in Lake Placid, N.Y., during the week of February 2-8, 1975. A bachelor, Simon was born in Baltimore and attended William S. Baer and Park Schools

in his native city. A 1961 graduate of Gallaudet College majoring in physics with minors in mathematics and German, Simon is now employed as an X-ray diffraction crystallographer at National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg, Md. Very active in many organizations,

Simon has put in a lot that it would require a book to list everything he has achieved. To many of us, the mention of Simon J. Carmel is synonymous with skiing, and I interviewed him by getting down to the "bottom of the barrel."



Simon J. Carmel, Winter Games Chairman

ROTHSCHILD: Could you tell me a little about how you got hooked to skiing?

CARMEL: I was always intrigued by the wonderful sport of skiing when I saw skiers or racers in the movies or on TV for years. After my graduation from Gallaudet College in 1961, I decided to learn to ski somewhere. Not until I saw an advertisement in the Merry-Go-Rounders (an oral club) newsletter about a weekend ski trip to Mount Bromley ski area in Vermont in January 1962 did I sign up. After my first ski lesson, I immediately fell in love with this sport and decided to continue skiing every winter. I gave up my summer vacations after my first skiing experience so as to take winter vacations. I like skiing because I really feel close to nature; its vast whiteness thrills me and the mountains are a challenge to me.

ROTHSCHILD: How did this enable you to become more involved in skiing among the deaf, especially when you were the "backbone" of USA's first-time entry into the World Winter Games for the Deaf in 1967?

CARMEL: In 1961, I conceived the idea of influencing the United States to have a ski team while I competed as a member of the USA Swimming Team at the 9th Interna-

tional Summer Games for the Deaf, held in Helsinki, Finland. At that time, I found out that our country had never entered a Winter Games for the Deaf, also held every four years. I, then, spent five years promoting interest and support for this project while I became vigorously interested in the sport of skiing. Late in 1962, after learning that there would be a Winter Games for the Deaf in Are, Sweden, in March 1963, I asked an AAAD officer about this. He replied that he did not know any American deaf ski racer at that time and was not so enthusiastic about this subject. He went off to Are, only for the CISS Congress meetings. Then I decided to find out how many other deaf skiers in this country would be interested in competing abroad. Meanwhile, at the 1965 Summer Games in Washington, D.C., I served as an interpreter for the Russian deaf athletes and at the same time buttonholed some AAAD officials about organizing a ski team. They advised me to bring some proof to the annual AAAD meeting in March 1966 to confirm there were enough deaf racers in the United States.

Late in 1965, I began to write an article, "Quest for Deaf Ski Racers" which was subsequently published in *Skiing*, *Skiweek*, *Eastern Skier* and in various national magazines for the deaf such as *THE DEAF AMERICAN* and the *AAAD Bulletin*. As a result, 55 interested deaf skiers wrote me indicating that they would like to be on the team. I presented this evidence to the AAAD Administrative Board and the AAAD Delegates at a meeting in Boston. The AAAD, quickly and unanimously, approved sponsorship of a ski team.

Art Kruger, chairman of the U.S.-AAAD-International Games for the Deaf Committee, designated me as the team manager and coach. I sent questionnaires to the 55 applicants. Later, with Kruger, I chose 14 of them by an involved system of checks and verifications which were intended to establish their competitive abilities. The \$15,000 needed to finance the trip to Berchtesgaden, West Germany, the site of the 1967 World Winter Games for the Deaf, was then raised by nationwide donations and through fund drives organized in the hometown of team members. Co-operating were Bob Beattie, the hearing U.S. Alpine Ski Team coach; Dr. John Newdorp, past president of the U.S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association; and Ralph A. Des Roches, executive director of the Ski Industries America. SIA members pitched in by donating ski clothing, equipment and footwear at almost no cost. Al Merrill, U.S. Nordic Ski Team head coach, loaned the necessary three cross country uniforms when it seemed impractical to manufacture such a small number.

ROTHSCHILD: Did you have any problems with the 1967 venture?

CARMEL: Yes, First, we had a big "headache" . . . the problem of having excessive luggage consisting of many pairs of skis, boots and ski tools to be flown to West Germany with the U.S. deaf ski team and also back to the U.S. It is normal for each competitor to bring three or four pairs of skis along to a competition. This is because different pairs are necessary for the three Alpine ski races. For instance, the downhill event requires a pair of the longest skis; the giant slalom uses a wide ski with medium length; and the slalom, a narrow ski of a shorter length. It is just like carrying a bag of different golf clubs around a golf course.

Next, I discovered that most of our ski team members were not in an excellent shape for competing. This was due to the lack of an extensive ski training session, a result of poor financial backing. Also, they did not compete enough in the U.S. before going to West Germany for the Winter Games. These problems gave me food for thought in my efforts to improve the ski team program.

ROTHSCHILD: In what way did this give you a better insight on post-1967 plans?

CARMEL: After going through the experience with the 1967 Winter Games and meeting European deaf ski leaders and racers, I pondered a lot in order to build up interest in the skiing sport among the deaf in the United States. My simple solution was to ask the 14 ski team members to be my "missionaries" and "spread the gospel" when we returned to the United States—that help was needed to establish a new national ski organization for the deaf. In March 1968, we established a marvelous ski week convention for the deaf in Park City, Utah. At that time, we founded the U.S. Deaf Skiers Association to promote recreational and competitive skiing among the deaf and hearing impaired. This was aimed to provide the deaf skiers with (1) the opportunity to advance their enjoyment of the skiing sport, (2) to encourage amateur ski racing among the deaf and sponsor national and regional races and (3) to assist, in any way possible, the selection, organization and training of the U.S. deaf ski teams for international competition. Indirectly, this organization is the surest way to help us find excellent deaf racers for future international ski competition.

ROTHSCHILD: Could you tell me how you started dreaming of bringing a World Winter Games for the Deaf to the United States?

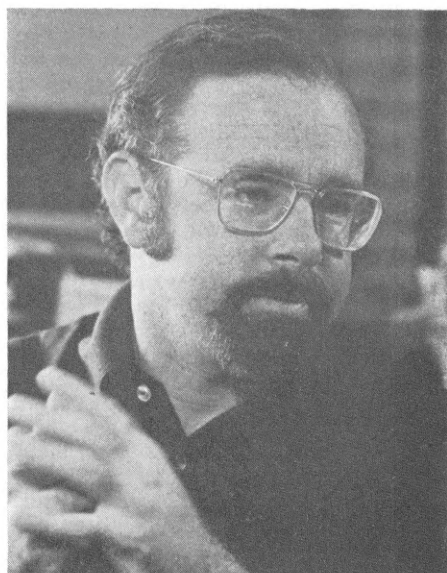
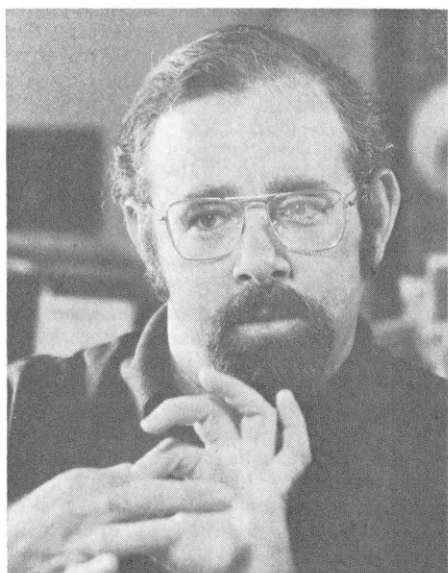
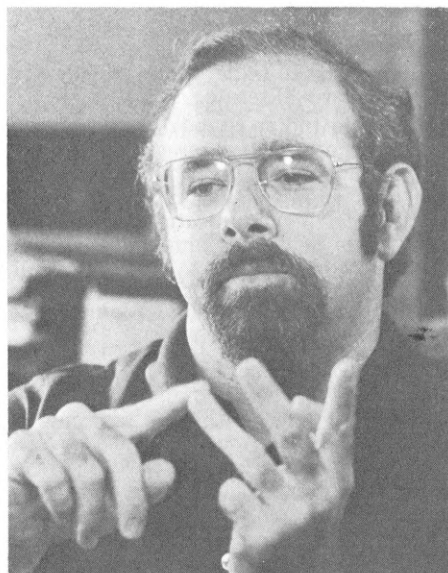
CARMEL: While in correspondence, including the monthly "Coach-to-Competitor" letters, with the 14 ski team members in 1966, I had to read a lot of books on ski competition and coaching techniques and attended the hearing ski coaches' clinic in Hanover, N. H., in autumn of that year. One of the books I came across had the history of the U.S. Ski Association and I learned about the 1932 Winter Olympics held in the United States, especially at Lake Placid, N.Y. At that moment, I thought to myself, "Would it not be nice if we had our Winter Games there someday, say in the late 1970's?"

At the 1967 Winter Games, I entered into a conversation with European ski leaders at the top of the mountain, before the start of the downhill race, on ski matters. Some of them asked me if we would have a Winter Games in the U.S. after 1971. I was encouraged by their word, but I told them that I, alone, could not decide this matter. I said

that we would see if we could host a Winter Games, but that was not a binding promise.

The following year, I decided to go to the hearing Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France, so as to learn more for future Winter Games for the Deaf in the United States. There I met with several U.S. ski and skating team coaches who gave me some worthwhile ideas. While in Grenoble, I had the chance to watch all winter sports and at the same time become more familiar with the procedures in organizing such programs for the spectators.

After 1967, I thought about having a Winter Games at Lake Placid and in autumn of 1968 I saw an article in the hearing Eastern Skier magazine which carried an announcement about the new John F. Kennedy International Memorial Games at Lake Placid. I immediately wrote a letter to the Lake Placid Sports Council and asked for some information on the winter sport event. At the same time, I asked them if they would be able to assist us in organizing a World Winter Games for the Deaf. They replied that they were interested in exploring the possibility of holding the Eighth World Winter Games for the Deaf at Lake Placid. In February 1969, after the conclusion of the first Eastern Deaf Skiers Week in Waterville Valley, N. H., I drove to Lake Placid for a preliminary discussion with the Lake Placid Sports Council people. I was most satisfied with the preliminary discussion. In October 1969, I had attended the annual ski workshop meeting for the deaf leaders in the East at the forum of the hearing Eastern Ski Association in Hartford, Conn. There I asked the workshop to tell me why we should have a Winter Games for the Deaf in the United States. The outstanding reasons were (1) promotion of a national interest in skiing and other winter sports, such as speed skating, ice figure skating, ice hockey, curling and others among the deaf people—young and old—in the United States, (2) to show to the hearing public that the deaf can participate in the wonderful world of winter sports, (3) promotion of international friendship and sportsmanship, (4) allowing European deaf competitors, officials and tourists to know more about United States' snow conditions and ski area background, (5) "pre-Spirit of 1776," (6) publicity of the Winter Games would help the AAAD to have an easier time in organizing fund drives for future summer and Winter Games and (7) 10th anniversary of the USA's hosting the 1965 International Summer Games for the Deaf in Washington, D.C. These reasons gave me some encouragement in making plans to prepare the bid. I went to Lake Placid again in February 1970 for further discussions and to gather more information from the Lake Placid Sports Council. This enabled me to be well prepared to present the final reports to the AAAD Board at the end of March 1970.



Left: "... to assist, in every possible way, the selection, organization and training of the U. S. deaf ski teams ..." Center: "(I) attended the hearing ski coaches' clinic in Hanover, N. H. ..." Right: "later this girl (Tammy Marcinuk) did more than expected for the United States ..."

ROTHSCHILD: How were the plans laid in preparation for the bid before you went to the 1971 World Winter Games for the Deaf? How did you follow through at Adelboden (the site of the 1971 Winter Games), and was there any serious opposition?

CARMEL: After my discussions with the Lake Placid Sports Council people in February 1970, I wrote a letter to ask the AAAD Board to vote on the idea of placing a bid for the hostship of the 1975 Winter Games at the AAAD Delegates meeting in Akron, Ohio. It did not meet with their approval due to the experience of enormous financial difficulties at the 1965 Summer Games in Washington, D.C. Just one month before our 1974 U.S. deaf ski team was to fly to Adelboden, Switzerland, for the 7th World Winter Games for the Deaf, I contacted the Lake Placid Sports Council and informed them of the decision of the AAAD. In spite of my shattered dream, they asked me to fly to Lake Placid at their expense. With such wonderful encouragement, I went there and had a nice all day meeting with them and reviewed our discussions. While there, a written agreement as to the financial involvement was reached so as to convince the AAAD Board. Upon my return home, I immediately wrote a long letter to the AAAD administrative officers for a reconsideration of the matter. On the day we were to leave for Adelboden, I was so eager to see Art Kruger, one of the AAAD officers, at JFK Airport. He gave me the good news that the AAAD officers had accepted my proposal to place a bid for hostship of the 1975 Games. I felt great but I had one more hurdle to face, the CISS Congress meeting in Switzerland which was to decide the bid. There it was a big surprise for us to win the bid with a 28-22 vote over Norway after going through two tie votes between Norway and USA. It was quite a good fight all the way on the vote with Norway. The deciding factor was that I mentioned that we have snow-making machines to provide man-made snow when the snow conditions were not good and, sad to say, Norway did not have them. At that time, Norway did not have much snow due to constant rains or a snow drought. Everybody in the CISS Congress laughed at this matter and this was the factor. The next step was to have the AAAD delegates at the St. Louis, Mo., meeting ratify the AAAD Board's vote and it was accepted unanimously.

ROTHSCHILD: How did you go about selecting Lake Placid as our host city? Were there any other places considered?

CARMEL: Lake Placid has a long history of hosting events of international calibre and size. Among these: 1932 Winter Olympic Games, 1951 FIS Nordic Championships (FIS—International Ski Federation), 1961 and 1969 World Bobsled Championships and the 1972 FISU Winter Games of 800 to 1000 competitors (FISU—International University Sports Federation). It has accommodations, ski areas, ski jumping sites, ice rinks for hockey, figure skating and speed skating and others. At the present, Lake Placid is seriously bidding for the 1980 Winter Olympics and hopes to secure the bid sometime this fall in Switzerland. Above all, the main reason why I considered Lake Placid as the site for the 1975 World Winter Games was that it was a nice and thoughtful way to rekindle the spirit of the Olympic inspiration through an international atmospheric competition, and possibly, these Games would attract more American deaf spectators to become interested in winter sports, like the 1932 Olympics did for the American people, who gradually stopped going south during the winter seasons.

I did not consider any other place, other than Lake Placid, such as Colorado or California. This would have imposed a big burden on the European nations to come to the American west. That is why Lake Placid is a perfect place for all participating nations to compete in this International event.

ROTHSCHILD: What is one of your wonderful memories in this wonderful world of skiing among the deaf?

CARMEL: Remember my stating before that I mailed out an article, "Quest for Deaf Ski Racers," to several national publications? My very first reply was from a pharmacist indicating that there was an excellent young deaf girl who competed very well. I had gooseflesh when I read this letter. Later, this girl did more than expected for the United States when she won two gold medals at the 1967 Winter Games in West Germany, where the U.S. deaf ski squad was entered for the first time. She is, of course, Tammy Marcinuk of Fitchburg, Mass., and she also won two gold and one silver medal at the 1971 Winter Games in Switzerland.

ROTHSCHILD: Thank you, Simon. This was really an educational interview for me.

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

Switzerland—Rev. Denis Mermod was killed in a car accident on August 23, 1974. He was the general secretary of the First Ecumenical Seminar for Christian Workers of the Deaf. He was a very active worker among the deaf in Switzerland and was one of the first hearing persons in Switzerland to recognize the deaf as a subculture. He visited the NAD and Gallaudet College in the hope that deaf persons from NAD or Gallaudet College would be able to attend the First Ecumenical Seminar which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, August 1971.

Two TTY devices are at present put to test in two western districts of Switzerland. The deaf or their hearing relatives and friends can try them at no cost. In a few months more TTYs will come into other districts for further experiment. Dr. Montaldo, deaf since age of three, came with Dr. Grin from Palermo, Sicily, to experiment with these TTY devices. He is expecting to have small new models built in the normal typewriter size. (Translated by Simon Carmel)

Soviet Union—There are about 200,000 deaf Russian people in the Soviet Union

of which 10,000 are in Moscow and 5,000 in Leningrad; 380 sport clubs for the deaf with a number of 32,000 members; 650 "cultural centers" or local clubs. Their state organization has an annual budget of about 42 million dollars.

Soccer and ice hockey are the favorite sports in Russia. The Moscow club for the deaf has a staff of 300 full-time workers, including actors and has its own theater with 700 seats. (Translated by Simon Carmel)

A pilgrimage to Kaluga, 120 miles southwest of Moscow, has been a ritual for Soviet cosmonauts. There they paid homage at the home of a deaf space scientist, Konstantin E. Tsiolkovsky (1857-1935). Due to illness, he became "almost totally deaf." He could not hear the lessons at school and was rejected by a high school because of his handicap. So he had to educate himself by reading physics and mathematics. However, he eventually became a teacher in Kaluga 1904-1933. There he created "grand designs for space travel." In honor of Tsiolkovsky, a museum housing rocket and space ship models was opened in Kaluga. His home is still preserved and ritually visited by cosmonauts. (New York Times, Aug. 25, 1974)

Norway—The Norwegian magazine for the deaf notes with great pride that the Norwegian language of signs is taught to deaf children in Bhutan and Cameroon.

Germany—A deaf man, Richard Fohler, traveled in India and Bangladesh and visited and was treated as a guest of honor at schools and conventions for the deaf. He reported that there are 1.5 million deaf in India, about 60 percent of whom are illiterate.

India—The Indian Standards Institution, a government agency for quality control and standardization of products and services, has adopted the American finger-spelling for communication among the deaf. This news was announced in ISI-Bulletin Vol. 25, 1973 (Mook-Dhwani, Vol. VI, No. 4)

J. P. Dass, president of the All India Sports Council of the Deaf, passed away last year. Deafened at age of 11 months, he went to school in Calcutta and was trained for printing. He was one of very few physically handicapped government employees in India.

Future NAD Conventions

1976—Houston, Texas
1978—Rochester, N. Y.
1980—Cincinnati, Ohio

Major Current Trends In The Education And Rehabilitation Of Deaf And Hard Of Hearing People

By McCAY VERNON, Ph.D., Western Maryland College

What are the most important trends in the field of deafness today? This is a crucial question, yet one to which we in deafness give far too little thought. We are perhaps too deeply involved in everyday responsibilities in deafness to give ample time and consideration to the broader issues that will ultimately have the major impacts on what happens in the field of deafness. In a way this is tragic because it leaves deafness in the position of having its people "not seeing the forest for the trees," i.e., in being so detail bound as to be blind to what the important fundamental long

term trends in deafness are.

To examine current trends in the education and rehabilitation of the deaf and hard of hearing two approaches were used. One was to ask a group of 80 experienced teachers and/or graduate students who are in the field of deafness to express their views. Most of the group were experienced teachers. They had come from all over the United States, Canada, Iran, and the Virgin Islands to Western Maryland College for graduate study. Over half were themselves deaf.

The other approach was to look at the only available recently published opin-

ion on the topic (Vernon, in press). Below in tabular form are the 10 most important current trends in the education and rehabilitation of deaf people as seen from these two viewpoints.

The tables indicate there is rather clear agreement on the importance of total communication and a number of other trends. Teachers, as might be expected, placed greater emphasis on issues related to education.

*Vernon, McCay. Major Current Trends in the Rehabilitation and Education of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. **Rehabilitation Literature** (in press).

Table I

Ten Major Trends in Education and Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons As Stated by Experienced Teachers and By Graduate Students in the Field of Deafness*

1. **Total Communication**—The change to total communication was seen as easily the most important and positive trend in the field of deafness.
2. **Increased Public Awareness and Public Understanding of Deafness**—Particular note here was made of the TV spot announcements put out by Gallaudet College's Public Service Programs, Western Maryland College's films TV programs, the NAD's publication efforts and New York University's television and publication success.
3. **Educating Multiply Handicapped Deaf Children**—The pioneering work of the California School for the Deaf, Riverside, and the new program of the Maryland School for the Deaf at Columbia were given as examples of the trend to provide education for the multihandicapped.
4. **Individualized Instruction, the Use of Electronic Aids and Media Oriented Instruction**—This rather broad category covers everything from improvements in hearing aids to prescriptive teaching to the many forms of media.
5. **The Controversy Over the Form of Sign Language to be Used in Education**—Ameslan, SEE (both forms), Signed English and the other forms of sign language are all being considered for use in classrooms with deaf children. The combination of confusion and progress which has resulted will greatly effect the value of total communication.
6. **More Postsecondary and Continuing Education Opportunities**—Gallaudet and California State University have pioneered continuing education. There has been a simultaneous rise in the number of junior college and technical-vocational programs for deaf youths.
7. **Growth of Parent and Preschool Programs**—It may be somewhat surprising to some that this trend was not given greater emphasis.
8. **Mainstreaming or Integration**—The issues here are who is mainstreamed and under what conditions.
9. **Growth of Deaf Leadership, Especially in School Administration**—A rather recent trend which is closely related to a number of others noted above.
10. **Setting of New Certification Standards for Teachers**—Nebulous and lacking in any requirement for competence in total communication skills, these new requirements are still the standards that will affect teachers today and in the future.

* Other trends mentioned were open classrooms, more public services for deaf people, stress on consumer education, teacher exchange programs to other countries and the need to make more jobs available.

Table II

Major Current Trends in Rehabilitation and Education of Deaf and Hard of Hearing*

1. **Total Communication**—Easily the most important trend in this era, total communication will greatly improve both the education and family life of deaf youth.
2. **Integration or Mainstreaming**—A highly controversial concept which has historically been done poorly in all but a few places. Mandatory legislation on mainstreaming is resulting in terrible injustices to many deaf children. There are a few good programs such as those of Holcomb in Delaware and Newman in California.
3. **Consumer Involvement**—The increasing role played by deaf people and parents of deaf children is a major positive factor in work in deafness. It includes publication efforts of the NAD, new journals in deafness controlled by consumers, professional and leadership roles taken by deaf people, and the establishment of the International Association of Parents of the Deaf.
4. **Public Information**—Television breakthroughs and better publications are areas of progress in reducing public ignorance of deafness.
5. **Mental Health**—Pioneers are Dr. Luther Robinson, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Drs. Rainer and Altschuler of the New York Psychiatric Institute; Drs. Schlesinger and Meadow of California; and Drs. Mindel and Grinker of Michael Reese Hospital, all of whom have established programs for deaf people with mental illness.
6. **Interpreting**—The expansion of interpreting services has brought with it a huge increase in educational and recreational opportunities for deaf people.
7. **International Interaction**—Deaf people are now learning from deaf people of other nations as a consequence of international congresses and seminars.
8. **Changing Causes of Deafness**—Medical advances have resulted in a higher percentage of the deaf population being congenitally deaf and multiply handicapped. This has tremendous implications educationally and vocationally.
9. **State of the Economy**—Improvements in the well being of deaf people over the last decade or so have coincided with economic prosperity. As we now face a serious prolonged recession the bottom may well fall out of programs for deaf people and job opportunities may decrease.
10. **Changing Nature of Work and Life**—Gone or going are jobs requiring little education and jobs in unskilled and semiskilled manual work. In their place are positions requiring more education and continued retraining. This is a threat to the employment of many deaf people unless educational results are improved.

* Based on the article Major Current Trends in the Rehabilitation and Education of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing to appear in Midwinter 1974 or 1975 issue of **Rehabilitation Literature** by McCay Vernon.



MARSHALL MEMORIAL SERVICE—Participating in a memorial service for the late Alfred E. Marshall, at Kentucky School for the Deaf, Danville, on May 10, 1974, were, left to right: Front row—Amy Jo Gulley, Marshall's granddaughter; Mrs. Carolyn Gulley, his daughter; Tommy Rickett, KSD student. Back row—Charles B. Grow, superintendent emeritus of KSD; Debbie Whitt, a member of the choir; Mrs. Margaret Marshall, Mr. Marshall's widow; Cheri Holland, choir member; Virginia Ward, who sang a hymn; Carol West, choir member; Claude B. Hoffmeyer, chairman of the committee in charge of the event; Robert Baughman, principal emeritus of KSD; Winfield McChord, Jr., superintendent of KDS; Daniel Middleton, a houseparent.

NTD Starts Cross Country Tour

In October the National Theatre of the Deaf will embark on a cross country tour from New York to California with their newest productions, *THE DYBBUK* and *PRISCILLA, PRINCESS OF POWER*.

Performed as a double bill, the plays form a full evening at the theatre running the gamut from high drama to hilarious comedy.

THE DYBBUK has its roots in the folklore of Russian Jews. As a play by Edward Ansky it has long been a masterpiece of the world renowned Habima Theatre. The NTD production, based on the Joseph Landis translation, tells the thrilling and engrossing story of young lovers possessed. When love blooms the body of the bride-to-be is invaded by a demon. In a hair-raising scene of exorcism the power of life struggles with the lure of death for possession of the girl's soul.

THE DYBBUK is one of the most exciting plays in the world and is an example of total theater at its most compelling and powerful.

PRISCILLA, PRINCESS OF POWER is a totally comic look at the zapped-out world of comic books. Based on an idea and story by famed New Yorker cartoonist, James Stevenson, Priscilla springs to super-hilarious life as she *SHAZAMS* and *KAPOWS* away at the forces of evil. A girl of Herculean strength, Priscilla fights for right with superhuman strength. She handles super-wicked villains and super-noble heroes with equal aplomb and never once wrinkles her skirt, musses her hair or snags her stockings.

A confection of pure comedy delight, *PRISCILLA, PRINCESS OF POWER* trains the spotlight on the pop-culture world of comics where virtue is super-sterling and vice is super-odious.

For sheer fun and belly laughs Priscilla tops the list of NTD productions.

Once again the NTD will appear on Sesame Street. Check your local newspapers for time and station.

You can see the NTD on Sesame Street on the following days: November 8 and December 3, 12, and 16.

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Oct. 10, 11, 12—Rochester, N.Y., Rochester Institute of Technology
Oct. 14—Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse University
Oct. 17—Indiana, Pa., Indiana Univ. of Penna.
Oct. 19—Spring Arbor, Mich., Spring Arbor College
Oct. 20—Middletown, Ohio, University of Miami—Middletown
Oct. 22—Sugar Grove, Ill., Waubesa Community College
Oct. 25—Overland Park, Kan., Johnson County Community College
Oct. 29—Greeley, Colo., University of Northern Colorado
Oct. 30—Laramie, Wyo., University of Wyoming
Nov. 1—Billings, Mont., Eastern Montana College
Nov. 3—Lewiston, Idaho, Lewis & Clark State College
Nov. 5-10—Seattle, Wash., A Contemporary Theatre
Nov. 13—Berkeley, Calif., Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley
Nov. 14—Merced, Calif., Merced College
Nov. 16—Santa Barbara, Calif., Univ. of Calif. at Santa Barbara
Nov. 17—Los Angeles, Calif., Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles
Nov. 18—La Jolla, Calif., Univ. of Calif. at San Diego
Nov. 19—Riverside, Calif., Univ. of Calif. at Riverside

This production recommended for mature audiences. Check with the sponsoring school or organization for performance time and ticket prices.

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While The Controversy Rages, My Daughter Grows In Silence

By RUBEN P. BONOAN

My daughter will have a doctorate degree in finance if she wants to, or she will obtain her master's degree in chemistry, of course only if she chooses to. But maybe she will only try to be a linguist, an authority in the Tagalog dialect; that will be her decision. I will not mind if she prefers to be just a simple poet or if she only ends up a voracious reader. However, many times I feel, she will be very practical and choose to be an agriculturist, a farmer who shall perfect the mass production of the "macapuno."

A father's dream for his children. A father's dream for his daughter. My dream for my deaf daughter. Stella will have the proper education she and all deaf children deserve. After high school, she will be educated enough to decide for herself the career that she wants.

The Total Communication Foundation, Inc., a newly registered non-profit organization, dedicated to the improvement of the education of the deaf, has been founded by Messrs. Richard West, Zosimo Fajardo, Rodolfo Soriano, and Rodolfo Austria, all outstanding in the community of the Filipino deaf; Carl Argila and Menci Yagil, both dedicated people in the field of deaf education, and myself, a father of a deaf child—the only one in the group with a true vested interest.

All the founders naturally believe in total communication as the proper philosophy for teaching deaf children. Total communication makes use of both sign language and speech training in providing a deaf child her basic means of communication. Sign language and speech development have statistically been proven to complement each other, not retard one or the other. If I were to have to choose between sign language or speech development (which I do not have to, because both could and should be used), then I would say, use only the sign language. The sign language provides immediate means of communication. It results in early development of logical thought patterns in children which is necessary for further intellectual pursuits. I have heard many times from the educated deaf, and this I believe, that it does not matter really whether the deaf can speak or not; what matters is whether the deaf person can read and write. But I am no expert in the field of education of the deaf, so I leave the more in-depth analysis of the education of the deaf to the experts, some of whom are deaf themselves.

All that I know of education of the deaf is what I see, what experiences I have had ever since I found out that my daughter was deaf, completely deaf, incurably deaf. All I know is, whatever is currently available in terms of educating my deaf child and all other deaf children in our country is sorely inadequate. The most simple way to prove this is for an



DEAF FILIPINO DAUGHTER—Stella Z. Banson, age 6, has a father who is convinced as to the merits of total communication.

independent study or test to be given to our present crop of deaf students in the four institutions for the deaf now existing.

Stella, our first child was born with a paralysis on the right side of her face. She could not swallow milk. She had to be fed through her nose. One eye seemed smaller than the other. One eye could not wink and the other was blind. One ear was deformed. That was all. I went home. I went to my room. I asked God to take her. Now, of course, I am glad He did not.

Stella grew up. One year, two years. She had learned to swallow. She cried like any baby. She became more beautiful. Her deformed ear, that's nothing . . . simple cosmetic surgery. Her paralysis of the face, her underdeveloped facial nerve can some time, when she is older, be connected to her shoulder nerves or muscle (It was too technical, I can't remember what the doctor said.) and when she wants to smile or wink, she would simply coordinate this with slight movements of the shoulder. With enough training no one will ever know, unless informed of her defects.

The case, after all, was one in several million; it won't happen again. We relaxed. We had our second child. A boy perfectly normal. We had our third, another boy, again normal.

Have you ever experienced a fire-cracker exploding right under your nose? It happened to me literally. I could not see for some minutes. Afterwards, all that was left was fear that lasted the day. It also happened to me figuratively. After the explosion I could see clearly. But the fear, it stayed with me for years. This was when I was told, "Your daughter is DEAF." She cannot hear me speak. She will never hear the birds sing. She will never hear "Victory at Sea."

What did we do for her to be punished? Can she be cured? By modern medicine? By a witch doctor? By acupuncture? By a miracle? Normal reactions!

The day my wife and I accepted her deafness as a fact was the day we woke up for her sake. The day we stopped thinking of ourselves and started thinking of her was the day we stopped asking why and started asking questions about her education.

So we called on the Philippine National School for the Deaf. Stella was two years old and we wanted to know about the problems of educating a deaf child. We were told about the problems of the school. The speech trainer was broken; the slide projector was not working; the audiometer needed servicing. We were told to bring her back when she was seven. I asked about other institutions for the deaf and we were referred to no other institution. In other words, we were told nothing.

Then by accident, I saw an old station wagon with two old ladies and a bunch of children in the back, with the words "DEAF, Inc." printed on the sides. I flagged the wagon down and they pulled aside. I ran down from my car, introduced myself as the father of a deaf child and I wanted to know what their institution was about. Mother Coryell and Reverend Coryell introduced total communication to me for the first time. The use of both manual and oral communication simultaneously was important. My daughter was two-and-a-half years old and was at the ideal age to start her education. To this day, I regret not having left my daughter with DEAF, Inc., because I was warned about the traumatic experience she would have to go through. Her emotional development may be affected. I love my daughter and did not want the separation.

Then again, fate got us to know about the Philippine Association of the Deaf (PAD), an association for the deaf ruled by hearing people. But they did believe in Total Communication. They hold special classes for the deaf. I sent my daughter to their "school" and gave up after six months. She learned a few signs, however, and we knew this was her language.

Shortly after we met Carl Argila, a professor of mathematics whose heart is in the proper education of the deaf. He convinced my wife and I to send our daughter to the United States for her education. We decided to. We worked out her travel papers. I set aside some funds. Then we changed our minds. There was only one alternative left, we sent her to the mountain school of DEAF, Inc., after wasting three years of my daughter's life.

But why not the Philippine National School for the Deaf? Why not Kinder-U, a school owned and run by a doctor with the most modern equipment available?

Both schools use "oralism" in trying to educate deaf children. There are now two studies showing the shuddering results of oralism. The first was by a teacher of the Philippine National School for the Deaf, Ramon Galinta, and the other, by Carl Argila. Both studies came out with similar conclusions—the deaf children were not being educated properly. The second study has been questioned by teachers of the school for the deaf on technicalities and honesty. It, however, was a study encouraged by Dr. Narciso Albaracin Under-Secretary of the Department of Education and Culture.

If one robin can eat two worms, how many worms can five robins eat? Not one high school graduate who took the test gave the correct answer. Teachers' comments: "But we have no robins in this country." "I am hurt; I love the deaf and devoted my life to them. Why are our methods now being questioned?" cried one teacher. Are not high school graduates with the equivalent of a grade two education enough reason. But the

study is not honest and it is only one study. I ask, why not conduct another study by an independent body?

But here are the facts. Fact one—please produce me one student of the school for the deaf who can communicate on pure speech and lip-reading; there are none. Fact two—deaf high school graduates have to undergo special classes at the Philippine Association of the Deaf to teach them to read the menu, the written order for food, and compute the bill of customers before they can be accepted as waiters of the coffee shop of the deaf.

I do not want to send my child abroad where educational facilities for the deaf are available. She is a Filipino and she should be educated in the Philippines. She will not learn to love her own country being educated in another. I do not want other parents to go through the throes of a similar decision. I do not want to send my child to a mountain school, four hours walking distance from the nearest road hardly to see her. But I sent her there. I do not want her to

miss a family life, but I sent her to the mountains of Laguna—to a school run by Evangelist missionaries who have been working with the deaf practically all their lives. This school for the deaf uses total communication and is the best available in the country. No, not the best in terms of facilities, but the best in terms of proper education imparted to the deaf. I sent her there because I had no choice. Her education must come first. I would not wish other parents of deaf children to go through the same throes of decision.

If my deaf daughter, after the opportunity of a proper education, chooses to be a waitress, at least, it will be her choice and not because it is the only thing she can do.

The Total Communication Foundation, Inc., is dedicated to the improvement of the education of the deaf. We ask for your help and support.

I end this with a note to Stella: Knowledge is better than hearing, so learn, my daughter, and **your pen will be your voice!**

Acupuncture Produces No Significant Improvement

There is no evidence of significant improvement in hearing as a result of acupuncture treatment, two experts in audiology at Pennsylvania's Temple University report in the current issue of the **Journal of the American Speech and Hearing Association**.

After research involving patients who had received acupuncture treatment for sensorineural hearing impairments, Dr. John D. Durrant and Sandra Katinsky, using standard tests, observed that "regardless of the test parameter examined, without exception, the greatest percentage of ears showed no clinically significant change. While a small proportion of the total sample demonstrated changes in either direction, the greatest percentage showed poorer hearing for puretone thresholds, speech reception or awareness thresholds, and discrimination ability following 10 acupuncture treatments."

"Certainly, our results are in contrast to the claim of at least one acupuncture center 'that approximately 60 percent of patients treated by acupuncture for nerve deafness have shown significant improvement.'"

In their article, "Results of Audiometric Study of Sensorineurally Impaired Subjects Treated with Acupuncture," the audiologists state, "We have a responsibility to respond to the inquiries of the hearing handicapped population concerning the effectiveness of acupuncture treatment of hearing disorders. Notwithstanding the limitations of our study, . . . we feel justified in concluding that our data indicate that there is no evidence of significant improvement in hearing following acupuncture treatment."

The data for this report were collected at Temple University Health Sciences

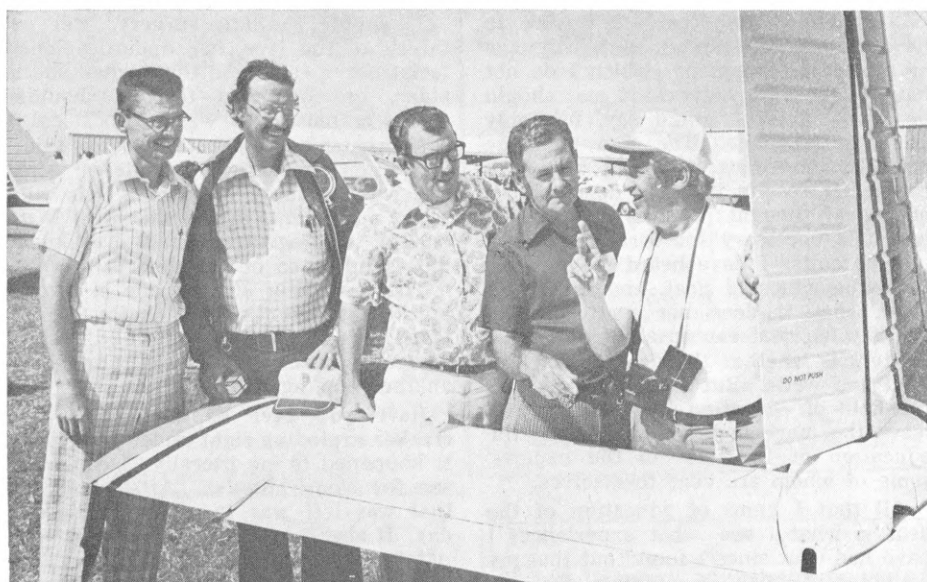
Center and the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf in Philadelphia; Haddonfield Speech and Hearing Center in Haddonfield, N. J., and Mercer Medical Center in Trenton, N. J.

The researchers point out that audiologists and other professionals working with the hearing handicapped have received increasing numbers of inquiries concerning the effects of acupuncture on hearing loss. "Probably no subject in hearing rehabilitation is as controversial at the present time as the use of acupuncture in the treatment of sensorineural hearing loss." They go on to say that more information is needed for a truly definitive evaluation of the effect

of acupuncture on hearing.

The staff of the American Speech and Hearing Association has also collected data from audiologists throughout the country on acupuncture treatment for sensorineural hearing loss. The results support the findings of Durrant and Katinsky that there is no clinically significant improvement in hearing sensitivity for puretones or speech, nor were there improvements in speech discrimination.

The American Speech and Hearing Association is the nation's largest professional and scientific association of speech pathologists and audiologists, with some 18,000 members throughout the country.



DEAF PILOTS ESTABLISH 'FIRST' AT OSHKOSH—Five deaf pilots, members of the Experimental Aircraft Association, attended their first EAA convention in Oshkosh, Wis., the first week in August. Shown looking over the many planes are, left to right: Jim Giddley and William Thompson, both of Independence, Mo.; Jack O'Keefe, Ramsey, N. J.; William Woodward, Long Beach, Calif.; and Bernard Gross, Flushing, N.Y.; Giddley owns a Champion; Thompson a Scorpion Too helicopter; O'Keefe a Luscombe; Woodward holds a private pilot's license; Gross has a Volmer Sportsman. Other deaf aircraft builders are urged to contact Gross, 70-22 173rd Street, Flushing, N.Y. 11365, TTY 212-969-7747.

'Project Integration'; The Deaf Child, The Hearing Parents And The Deaf Adult

By LINDA TURNER, Teacher of the Deaf, Smouse School, Des Moines, Iowa
and

DON KURTH, Hearing Consultant, Joint County School System of Polk and
Story Counties, Ankeny, Iowa

Children acquire their morals and mannerisms in part through the imitation of adults. Invariably normal hearing children want to grow up and be like their daddy and mama or another relative.

What happens to the child who is deaf? The deaf child of hearing parents realizes at an early age he will not grow up to be like daddy. His daddy can hear—he cannot; therefore, it becomes extremely important for deaf children of hearing parents to become acquainted with deaf adults to imitate and share experiences.

This past spring we had the opportunity to hear Frank Bowe from the Deafness Research & Training Center in New York City speak on the topic of "integration." This is not integration with the normal hearing or "mainstreaming" as the term generally implies, but rather integrating deaf children of hearing parents with deaf adults. Mr. Bowe reflected upon his own personal experiences as a deaf child growing up in a hearing environment. He said he had not met a deaf adult until he was 21 years of age.

Mr. Bowe convinced us we were moving in the right direction on integration. Several months ago we became concerned about the lack of awareness on the part of our young deaf children in realizing the existence of deaf adults in our community. We felt our children

needed the exposure to deaf adults who might act as models giving the deaf children an opportunity to imitate and associate. This would give the children a better self-image of themselves and help them to relate more positively to their daily environment.

In a public day school like ours, Smouse School for the Handicapped, the 45 hearing impaired children rarely have an opportunity to come in contact with a deaf adult. With the advent of total communication in our program three years ago based on Seeing Essential English, we felt a strong desire to begin integrating our deaf children with deaf adults. We felt through the use of our respective sign language systems (ASL and SEE), we could now communicate on a common ground.

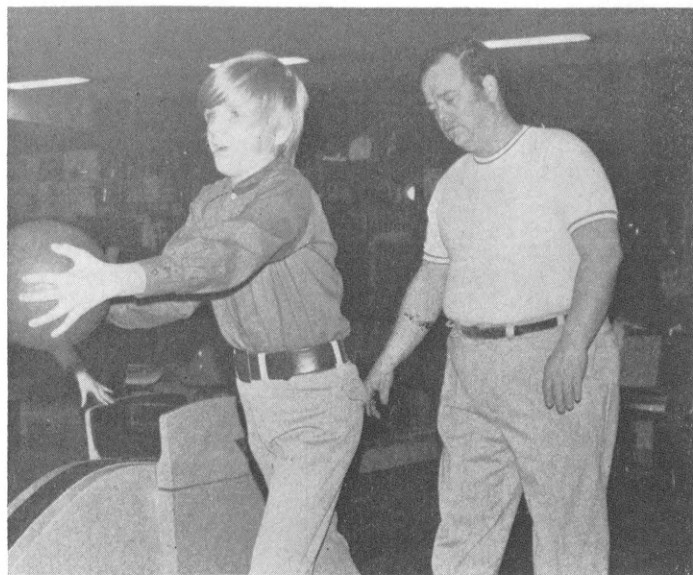
This past year, a teacher at Smouse School, Linda Turner, and some of her deaf children attended a church picnic for the deaf sponsored by deaf adults in the Des Moines area. This was the first time in the history of our program that some of our deaf children integrated with deaf adults. As a result of this encounter, an evening program was planned in which a panel of deaf adults addressed the local parents' group of hearing impaired children. The panel's topic for the evening meeting was "We Are Your Children Grown." Following this, a second program at Smouse School was planned which would permit the

deaf adults to learn more about our day school program.

Three of the adult deaf visited Smouse School at the request of Miss Turner to demonstrate the teletypewriter for our children. The adults, Dale Van Hemert, Bill Kautzky and Darrell Werner, set up the two phone systems in adjoining rooms and every youngster was given the opportunity to participate in this demonstration. The children and teachers found their presentation most informative and very meaningful.

These meetings of the deaf adults, the hearing parents and school personnel began to break down some rather tangible barriers which had existed since the Des Moines Public Schools enrolled their first deaf child some 40 years ago. In the past, parents of our deaf children could not or perhaps would not seek out deaf adults on an acquaintance level. We suspect this is due to their fear of an inability to communicate manually with deaf adults.

Because the adult deaf community in Des Moines attended the Iowa School for the Deaf in Council Bluffs, rather than public schools, they chose to avoid our day school. The adult deaf gave their time, interest and support to the state school, ignoring the local public day school program in our community. It would seem this is a common problem encountered in many other day programs in Iowa as well as other states. We sus-



BOWLING INSTRUCTORS—Left: Don Kissel helps Donnie Miksell (age 10). Right: Dale Van Hemert shows Brett Seeburger (age 9) how to hold a ball.

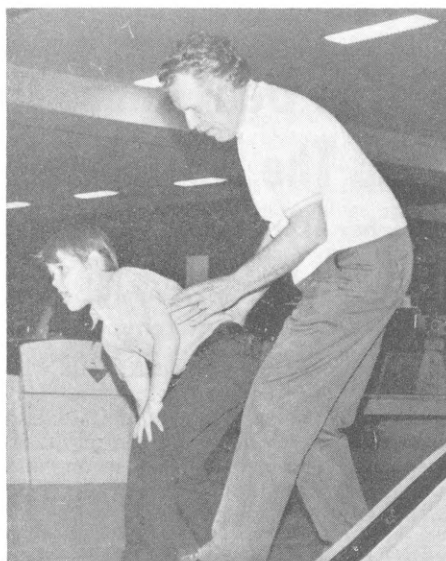
pect day school personnel have traditionally chosen not to extend invitations or seek support and assistance from the local adult deaf community. It would be an understatement to say we (public school personnel and adult deaf) have suffered from a communication problem in the past. Only with the advent of total communication in recent years in our public school have we taken steps to break through this communication barrier. The few integrated activities we had accomplished thus far had sparked an interest among the deaf adults, deaf children and hearing parents. We continued to look for a fun activity which would permit us to integrate our deaf children with deaf adults.

After talking with a few deaf adults whom we knew participated in a bowling league, we decided on beginning a bowling program with deaf adults as instructors. Dale Van Hemert, Don Kissell and Wilbur Sawhill (all deaf) volunteered to teach the children to bowl. The bowling alley was only 10 blocks from school, which did not present any real transportation problem. Miss Turner's class of seven children began bowling every Tuesday afternoon following school at a reduced cost of 55 cents per line, with shoes being free. Forms requesting parent permission for this activity were sent home and later returned to school. The parents were enthusiastic and almost as excited about this activity as were the deaf children.

Because we were still new to the concept of "integration" with the deaf adult, we chose only to include seven children—all boys—to see how things would go. We felt a smaller group would permit more interaction between the adults and the children and discipline would be easier to maintain. The boys, ages 7 to 10 ranged from 60 db to 110 db loss in the speech frequencies. All the children had been exposed to SEE with the exception of one boy, age seven, who was recently deafened as a result of an illness.

The children learned some of the basics of bowling through practice sessions at school under the direction of Miss Turner. The first Tuesday of the bowling project the men came to school prior to going to the bowling alley to get acquainted with the children.

Since the children used SEE (Seeing Essential English) in our educational program and the deaf adults used ASL, (American Sign Language), we thought we might have some confusion and misunderstandings in our communication. Miss Turner taught the children there were two sign systems to be concerned with, ASL and SEE. It was explained the two signing systems vary, neither being a right nor a wrong system, just different. Some of the ASL signs learned by the children prior to the first session included: **right, wrong, sit, sign, not, strike, spare** and a few others. We felt the children should be aware of some key signs which we anticipated the in-



Wilbur Sawhill gives some bowling tips to Steve Waters (age 7).

structors would use. By the same token, the deaf adults learned some of the SEE signs which were different in ASL.

There were few problems in communication between the adults and the children. Everyone communicated most satisfactorily during all phases of the bowling instruction, scoring, etiquette, etc. If a problem situation occurred, they would fingerspell, or ask Miss Turner to act as an interpreter.

After the first month, the teacher and deaf adults felt bowling once each week after school was too often so the frequency of bowling sessions was changed to every other Tuesday. Because of our feelings of success with the class of seven children, deaf children in three other day classes were invited to participate in this activity bringing the total number of deaf children to 20.

The men were excellent in their new role as bowling instructors for the deaf children. They could visually demonstrate through gestures and signs the

various techniques in bowling. With a few exceptions, bowling was a totally new experience to all the children but each child did learn to bowl. Most of the children also learned how to keep score, which was excellent practice in mathematics as the kids did not want to make mistakes in their own scores. The concept of mathematics was also involved when the children paid for their bowling by handling their own money.

In addition to acquiring some bowling skills, the children also learned good habits like taking turns, sitting still and learning the concept of sportsmanship. There were no crying spells or temper tantrums in spite of the numerous gutter balls thrown. The children also learned to behave in a public building in a socially acceptable manner. With the men acting as bowling instructors, the teachers were primarily responsible for supervising the children.

Other outgrowths of the program were noted. Parents, both mother and father, began to take their children to a neighborhood bowling alley on weekends. During our bowling sessions parents were asked to pick up their children after bowling which resulted in several parents coming before the children finished so that they might watch. We were disappointed with the little interaction between the deaf adults and parents following the bowling sessions. Hopefully, this will change if more activities involving both groups can be arranged in the future.

Our final "integrated" activity took place near the end of the school year when 10 of our deaf children attended a softball game. The players on one team were deaf and included two of the bowling instructors (Dale Van Hemert and Wilbur Sawhill). The deaf children had an enjoyable time enthusiastically supporting their newly acquired deaf friends.

(Continued on Page 38)



Bill Kautzky showing Kelly Stevens (age 9) and Rick Stout (age 10) how to operate a teletypewriter.

Manual Alphabet Now Type Set At Indiana School



VARITYPER HEADLINES MANUAL ALPHABET DISC—Left: Media Director Lester Stanfill checks a line of type set with his manual disc on the Headliner machine at the Instructional Media Center at the Indiana School for the Deaf. Right: ISD Superintendent Alfred J. Lamb (left), receives the complimentary manual alphabet disc from Indianapolis Branch Manager Haydn Parry.

Thanks to the interest and ingenuity of the Varityper Division of the Addressograph Multigraph Corporation, the Indiana School for the Deaf can now turn out media featuring the manual alphabet through its Headliner machine and special type font discs.

Actually, the Varityper company had designed a Varityper type font using hand positions for Gallaudet College in the mid-fifties; but the fonts created for the Indiana School are much more sophisticated and technically accurate.

Lester Stanfill, media specialist at the Indiana School, approached Varityper's Typographical Manager, Bently Raak, with the idea in 1972. Raak accepted the challenge and with the help of Assistant Manager Whedon Davis secured preliminary drawings and photographs which were sent to the school for appraisal. The years of using modified finger positions soon came out as the teachers and specialists argued their way to a consensus and a standard finger position for each letter.

The drawings and photographs were then turned over to Type Designer Linda Hoffman to transform into finished art and, after final approval from the school, the type masters were made in two sizes. Ms. Hoffman spent many hours making the finished drawings, using her own hands as models.

Presentation of the finished discs was made December 13, 1972, and the fonts have been in demand ever since. Previously, when the ISD Media Center needed reproductions of individual letter symbols, they had to be hand drawn or pasted down letter by letter. The discs greatly reduce production time for instruction books and visuals as well as turning out a better product. Another measure of their value lies in the locked cabinet where Mr. Stanfill stores the discs when not in use.

Letters to be Shared

Mr. Frederick C. Schreiber
Executive Secretary
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Dear Mr. Schreiber:

I was very pleased to have your letter of August 14 relating to the National Association of the Deaf Distinguished Service Award which was presented in 1974 to Mrs. Edna P. Adler, a member of our staff.

The Rehabilitation Services Administration appreciates the fine cooperation it has always received from the NAD in its endeavors concerning deaf community development. We look forward to continuing the excellent relationship RSA has enjoyed with your association which has been so helpful in better program planning and development for deaf people.

Sincerely yours,
s/Andrew S. Adams
Commissioner

Dear Editor:

The Deaf Should Share in Small Business Funds.

The last few years the Federal government has been making thousands of dollars available for the minority and handicapped people who wish to go into business on a small scale. Some have been able to start with their own funds; others might have received some aid through Rehabilitation or Small Business Administration.

This writer feels that there has been very little effort nationwide and state-

wise to inform the deaf of the opportunities to borrow funds at low rate of interest under long-term repayment. Surely there are many deaf couples who could operate dry cleaning businesses, shoe repair shops, bakeries, offset printing business and even motels and restaurants.

Last spring a young man in the Florida area sought to start a machine shop, in partnership with two others, and the writer went so far as to interpret and received encouragement for this one individual to borrow \$25,000 if he can prove he could make a success of it. He could, however; leaving him to do the rest of the spade work, the writer bowed out. So far nothing has come of it. But the point that is to be made is why aren't more deaf people sharing in the Federal funds to start their own businesses?

Are the state and national leaders lacking in following up the whereabouts of such funds? Are there funds available for such ventures? If so, why then isn't publicized by the deaf in rehabilitation offices and by the National Association of the Deaf if they have such knowledge. A recent issue covered the successful machine shop in California; then if they could do it, others can try . . . let the NAD lead the way through the various state leaders to spread the information as to where and how to apply for such funds to start their own business.

Let THE DEAF AMERICAN ask the readers to come forward and state how successful they have been in their own business and thereby start a trend for others to follow now that automation is reducing the need for deaf printers and other manual types of jobs . . . we need to change with the times.

D. A. Davidowitz

Margatte, Fla.



By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

Harry Belsky, Guest Conductor

Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, N.Y., has been supplying this page with jokes, anecdotes, etc., for some years now. Herein we present choice items from Harry's collection. We dub Harry guest conductor of this page, this issue.

"The joke's on me," said the dumb man, New Haven, Conn., when J. Flood, a beggar who posed as deaf and dumb, was arrested a week ago. He stolidly declined to be trapped by the police into a revelation of his shamming at the jail. Flood was introduced to Turnkey L. Chidsey, who holds the state championship as a practical joker and funny storyteller. When Flood was in his cell, Turnkey Chidsey visited him and related his funniest story. At first Flood smiled. Then he snickered. At last he could not resist the temptation to laugh heartily. Then he complimented Chidsey on the story and told him another. Today Flood was brought back to the police court and sent up for 60 days more as an imposter. —Deaf Mute Journal (1930)

CALCULATING THE RISK

She: If you kiss me, I'll cry!
He: What do you mean—holler or just weep?

—Detroit Free Press DMJ (1903)

ROBERTA KNEW

Roberta, age four, had been told by her grandmother she would wear her tongue out if she did not stop talking so much. Coming one day from playing, the child excitedly told her grandmother that she had just seen a woman who had worn her tongue out. Grandmother asked how she could tell and she said, "The woman was talking on her fingers." Grandmother figured out that the little girl had seen some deaf person.

—Mukwongo Chief, Wisconsin Times (1929)

EXTRA QUIET

"I do not like the expression a quiet wedding, Mr. Scripps," said the editor to his new reporter, "You know that in society there are no noisy weddings." "But this was a quieter wedding than usual," replied the reporter. "In what way?" "The parties were deaf mutes and were married by the use of the sign language." —Judge (1896)

Pedestrian who has dropped a penny in front of a poor blind man, "Why, you humbug, you're not blind." Beggar—

Not I, sir, if the card says, I am, they must have given the wrong one. I'm deaf and dumb."

—Boston Transcript, DMJ (1882)

Patrick comes to the morgue to claim a lost relative. "Has he any peculiarity by which he may be recognized." "Yes, he is dumb." —DMJ (1882)

A brass band in Iowa serenaded a member of the Legislature who is stone deaf—the fact didn't occur to them until it was all over.

—N.Y. Daily News, DMJ (1882)

Quizzer: So he shuts his eyes to his wife's temper fits, does he?

Gayer: Yes, she's deaf and talks on her hands, you know.

—N.Y. Journal (1899)

Were there no tongues, love would still be told (by the deaf) as eloquently.

—DMJ (1899)

PART OF IT

"Yes, sir, we have 200 deaf and dumb inmates on the roll of the institution and fully 100 of them are voters!"

"Indeed? This must be a part of the silent vote to which reference is so frequently made in the daily papers."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer (1901)

SUPPLYING A LONG-FELT WANT

Julius is making money. "What is he doing?" He is teaching deaf people how to keep from wanting to walk on the tracks. —Chicago Record, DMJ (1897)

A DISAPPOINTED PLUMBER

Recently a plumber was called to make some repairs in the kitchen of a deaf and dumb institution. After instructing the plumber as the nature of the repairs the superintendent left the man to do the job. The plumber set to work, regretting of course that everybody around couldn't be talked to. As night came on, the repairs made, the plumber was preparing to leave, when the cook made the remark, "You are the quietest plumber we've ever had here." "Great Scott," said he, "I thought you were deaf and dumb." —Weekly Telegraph, DMJ (1896)

The deaf mute loves his best girl more than tongue can tell.—DMJ (1901)

Says the N.Y. American:

Colonel Roosevelt's throat trouble is

not yet sufficiently serious to make it necessary for him to study the deaf alphabet. —DMJ (1914)

THAT'S US

Some smart Alec said that the only really interesting life story was told by a deaf man with cramps in his fingers—and he told it to a blind man. —DMJ (1913)

To cure deafness—tell a man you've come to pay him money.

Harper's Bazaar (1870)

ALL RIGHT IN CASE HE HEARD

Well, said the cheerful wife who thought she had a soprano voice. "If the worst comes to the worst I could keep the wolf from the door by singing!"

"I don't doubt that would do it," replied the husband, who had suffered much, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf!"

—Ladies' Home Journal (1904)

BATHERS IN HOT WATER

A party of "summer boarders" had a long bath at Marblehead the other morning. Leaving their clothes in a secluded spot, they plunged into the cold surf as they were wont to do when boys, but an elderly deaf and shortsighted woman soon passed that way and unconsciously sat down with her knitting in a shady nook near their clothes. They shivered and shouted and profaned, but she heard them not, and a full hour passed before the good woman had exhausted the beauties of the situation and moved on.

—DMJ (1882)

ON A MUTE

From him no harsh unfeeling word
Was ever known to come,
By him no sharp rebuke was heard,
He was both deaf and dumb;
And so he lived his quiet day,
With patience sweet and grand;
No marvel that he found the way
Unto the Silent Land.

—N.Y. Press (1890)

RIGHT OFF HIS FINGERS

"What are offhand remarks?"

"Those made by a deaf mute!"

—Woman's Home Companion (1915)

A man sometimes loses his voice from excessive smoking but a locomotive is never troubled in the way.—DMJ (1884)

It was not a deaf man but an Italian who was describing how he had been attacked and bound in his office by burglars. "Did you call for help?" asked his listeners. "How could I?" said the victim, "my hands vos tied."

—The Silent World, London, (1946)

PARADOX BUT TRUE

Ally: "Say, Pop, ain't Grandma a real puzzle?"

Father: "In what way, my boy?"

Ally: "When the door bell rings she doesn't hear it, but when it doesn't ring she asks, 'Didn't the bell ring?'"

—Fun for the Millions, C. Hauser (1915)

THEY COULDN'T MAKE HIM SPEAK

They had a dime (game) in the neighborhood of Pawtucket, conceived and carried out by the ladies. The conditions of this novel supper were those, for every word spoken at the supper table a forfeit of ten cents was imposed, but on the other hand (as duties are always compensated with rights and restrictions with privileges) it was agreed that whoever could weather the whole supper submitting to all queries and ingenious questions without replying should be entitled to it gratuitously. Many subterfuges were resorted to by the ladies in attendance to entrap the unguarded and one after another stout and discreet man went down before the constant volley of artful interrogations. At last all fell out and paid the dime penalty save one individual, a queer chap whom nobody seems to know. He attended strictly to business and passed unheeded the jokes, jibes and challenges. They quizzed him but all in vain. He wrestled with turkey and grappled with the goose. He baled out the cranberry sauce with an unswerving hand, and he ate celery as the scriptural vegetarian and the grasses and finally when he had finished his fifth piece of pie he whipped out a pocket slate and wrote on it in a large and legible hand, "I am deaf and dumb."

—Wisconsin Times (1884)

A BUSINESS CARD

Insure your fingers.
Fire Insurance policies.
The Fourth of July Finger and Thumb Insurance Co.
\$10.00 will insure one finger.
\$20.00 will insure two fingers.
\$30.00 will insure one hand.
Children, double premium.

John Schaggs

—Harper's Bazaar (1899)

* * *

DOPING AN IMPOSTER

A clipping from the Los Angeles Times of recent date gave an amusing account of the detection of an imposter in that city. The fellow E. Smith by name, was begging on a street corner and working the "deaf and dumb" stunt to open the hearts and purses of the passers by. A policeman arrested him suspecting that he was shamming. He was taken to the receiving hospital and the doctors proceeded to give him a dose of ether in the usual way. When the drug began to get in its work on the mind of the "patient," the nurse asked him in a loud voice how he felt. The effect of the ether caused the fellow to forget his assumed role and he spoke right out in meeting, saying that he felt "bully" (to use a favorite expression of one of our leading American cities).

The nurses and the doctors laughed there at and the fellow still dazed, inquired what the joke was. He probably saw the point of it a little later when he found himself in jail.

—Minnesota Companion (1913)

* * *

My deaf son had graduated from College. What would you advise him to read?

"Help Wanted Column."—JMD (1913)

* * *

Emporia, Kan. — "Dummy" Taylor, former pitcher for the N.Y. Giants, will be one of the Kansas State League umpires for the coming season, according to President R. Gafford. In calling his decisions Taylor will use a whistle, blowing once for strikes, and twice for balls, a special code will be worked out for base decisions. President Gafford believes that Taylor is especially fitted for the work because he cannot hear the raging of the fans, and the disputing of decisions by players will be minimized for the same reason.

—DMJ (1915)

* * *

"This," said the magistrate, "is one of the most aggravated cases of assault and battery ever brought to my official notice. How could a big able-bodied man like you strike a deaf-mute?"

"Deaf an' dumb, is he? then why didn't he say so?" —DMJ (1900)

Death Takes Famed Lifeguard

Leroy Colombo, 69, a deaf swimmer and lifeguard officially credited with saving 907 persons from drowning in a career that began at age 12, died July 12 at Galveston, Tex. Mr. Colombo was forced to retire seven years ago because of a heart condition and the thousands of young swimmers who crowd Galveston Island's pleasure beaches hardly noticed his passing; but oldtimers on the Gulf, veteran sports writers and the deaf community paid tribute to an authentic hero.

Galveston Police Chief D. K. Lack said, "He saved more people than I ever heard of or knew. He was one of the greatest lifeguards that ever lived. I know where he saved three people at one time, and once, four. He could sense anything going on in the water and see it before anyone else could. He's a legend in the city of Galveston."

Galveston oldtimers still remember 1928 when a boat exploded on a wharf and a barge full of crude oil caught fire. Colombo saved two people from the burning boat and rescued several more before he finished.

Mrs. Nick Colombo, his sister-in-law, noted, "He had a sixth sense about saving lives. He brought many back that are walking around today. He would work on a person and bring him to life after others gave up. He would ride in the ambulance to the hospital and bring them back. It was a God-given sense. From the time he started until the time he retired, he saved over a thousand people."

Leroy Colombo lost his hearing at age seven, entered the Texas School for the Deaf in Austin at age 10 and six years later was forced to leave when his father died. Swimming was one recreation the young Colombo still could afford and he spent most of his free time in the water. At age 18, his hearing brother, Guito, also a strong swimmer, persuaded the Surf Toboggan Club to let Leroy apply for membership. Before he could qualify, he had to swim continuously for three hours without resorting to floating or swimming on his back. Colombo passed this test with ease and soon became one of the club's stars. In 1924, he beat Herbert Brenan, then AAU national endurance champion, in the annual one-mile race. The following year, Colombo easily won the first annual 10-mile race. Writing in the old *Silent Worker*, Gordon B. Allen described the race:

"Labor Day, September 5, 1925, when the first annual 10-mile race was held, was the crowning event of the season and the big chance for Colombo to show them his stuff. There were 14 persons who started from the groin at 7 o'clock that morning, but only two ever crossed the finishing line—Colombo and Brenan. Colombo crossed the buck 45 minutes, or nearly a mile ahead of Brenan, after making the race in the record time of 6 hours and 55 minutes, a new record for Galveston. The feat of Colombo competing against the best distance swimmers in and around Galveston was the most remarkable ever seen there aver

experienced observers of the race . . .

"Give that boy an experienced instructor, and he will make an enviable record in the swimming world," declared George (Dutch) Murdoch, one of the judges.

It is doubtful if any deaf distance swimmer has ever approached Colombo's mark. Unfortunately for the sports book, but extremely fortunate for the many people whose lives he saved, Colombo was never offered an athletic scholarship or went into training for serious competition such as is now in vogue. Instead, he put his great talents to use as a lifeguard.

A tanned and towering man who became a landmark on the Galveston beaches, Colombo spent almost half a century moving quietly through the crowds with his eyes on the breaking surf. "You could look out on the water and not see anything, but he'd look out and the next thing, he'd be out in the water dragging somebody in," recalled his sister-in-law.

When his brother buried Leroy Colombo in Calvary Cemetery after a Roman Catholic funeral mass, a legend was laid to rest.

Advertising and inquiries about advertising should be sent to the NAD Home Office, 810 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Md., 20910, or to the Editor, 5125 Radnor Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.



interprenews

Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

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Deaf Awareness—Year One

The RID began a Deaf Awareness Campaign in August 1974, as August 18-24 was proclaimed national Deaf Awareness Week by Congress. Unfortunately, not enough of us knew about Deaf Awareness Week to give it the attention it deserved. So we thought it best to call our campaign and have the materials printed—Deaf Awareness—Year One. This way we can all work throughout the year to distribute brochures and to sell the bumper stickers, buttons and decals. Proceeds go toward phase two of the Deaf Awareness Campaign.

A packet of materials was sent to three people in each state (one RID key person and two TRIPODers) as a kick-off for the campaign. If you would like to have some of the bumper stickers, buttons and/or decals to sell in your area, please write to: Deaf Awareness, P. O. Box 1339, Washington, D. C. 20013. Each item sells for \$1.00, and our goal is to sell one item for each deaf person in the country.

Several cities and states have proclaimed Deaf Awareness weeks. Last year Denver, Colorado, had a Deaf Awareness Week thanks to the Colorado chapter of the RID and other organizations. September 14, 1974, was Deaf Awareness

Day in the state of Rhode Island. Soon the idea may cross the Atlantic—the British Deaf Association recently requested the complete set of Deaf Awareness materials—(TV spots, film of the song "I Hear Your Hand," record, buttons, decals and bumper stickers).

Special recognition should go to SCRID, Inc., and the City of Norwalk, California, in their efforts to make citizens more aware of deafness and the needs of deaf people. The following is the text of this city's proclamation:

WHEREAS, approximately one in every 10 people cannot hear many everyday sounds that are important to keep them in "the intellectual company of man" and yet research has established that deaf persons have the same range of intelligence and capabilities as the hearing population; and

WHEREAS, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., is a national association which was organized in 1964 to provide translation/interpreting services to the deaf of America in areas of law enforcement, education, vocational rehabilitation, medical, religious, legal and cultural affairs, and

WHEREAS, the National Registry

of Interpreters in conjunction with the Southern California Registry is working toward improved educational programs, equal employment opportunities, consideration of legal rights and help in solving problems for the deaf;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Robert E. White, Mayor of the City of Norwalk, in an effort to call attention to the plight of the deaf and their desire to be self sustaining and supportive, do proclaim August 18-24, 1974 as

NORWALK DEAF AWARENESS WEEK

and call upon Norwalk residents to become knowledgeable and supportive of these beneficial programs. I do further commend National and Southern California representatives Carl Kirchner and Ray L. McKeever for their efforts in contributing toward the betterment of their fellow man.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1974.

Robert E. White
Mayor

We encourage everyone to work in his/her community to make people more aware of the needs of deaf people and thank those who have already sold materials. Please send in money as you sell the items—we need money to keep the campaign going and to plan for next year.

RIDers—You're Great

We thank all the RID members who have continued their support for fiscal year 1974-75 through payment of dues. A number of members made contributions above their dues payments. Several donations have come in since the last "interprenews"—

John Bell, Texas
Dorothy Davis, Maine
Donna Klarr, Michigan
Elvira Leaders, Nebraska
Robert Murray, Arizona
Curtis Robbins, New York
Phyllis Skaggs, Michigan
Virginia Taylor, Florida
Faye Wilkie, California

To date members have donated \$336.00 with dues payments—this will pay for two months' postage or approxi-



SCRID representative Ray McKeever and Norwalk County Mayor Robert E. White proudly display Deaf Awareness Week materials.

mately 10,000 RID pamphlets, to give you an idea of how much a small amount can do.

Workshop to Develop Legal Signs

The Center for the Administration of Justice (Wayne State University), with the assistance of the RID, is conducting a two-week workshop to develop signs for words used in the legal setting. The workshop is being held in Rochester, Mich., October 20-November 2, 1974. The 15 participants were selected to represent the legal and law enforcement professions, deaf people, interpreters, and experts in the area of sign language. Barbara Brasel, a noted author and instructor of sign language, will chair the workshop.

We thank those RID chapters that responded to our request for help in compiling legal signs used in various parts of the country. Ms. Brasel and the participants will use this material during the afternoon work sessions.

We hope to bring you more information on the workshop later on.

Thanks for Your Patience

Interpreters and evaluation teams seem ready to roll again with evaluations. However, the new evaluation test materials are still in the developmental stages. We feel sure we can begin conducting evaluations this spring, and if we can possibly schedule evaluations earlier, we will let everyone know.

Thank you for your patience during our transitional period. We know every-

one will be delighted with the new films and tapes when they're available and realize it was worth the wait.

Clearinghouse for TV Interpreters

Bob Ingram, Consultant with the Deaf at the Detroit Hearing and Speech Center, has begun a new project—Clearinghouse for Interpreting for Deaf People via Television. I think Bob can explain it better than anyone, so I quote from a letter written to the RID Board during the convention:

"Television has become virgin territory for the deaf through the use of interpreters. We have reached the point where so many new developments are occurring—new ideas generating—new approaches and techniques arising—but most TV news interpreters find it very difficult to exchange this new information. This feeling of wandering in the wilderness was expressed strongly at the TV interpreters' luncheon at the just completed RID Convention.

... Those of us who originated the idea conceive of the clearing house as performing some of (but not necessarily limited to) the following services:

1. Exchanging information of who has what kind of program where;
2. Exchanging air check tapes;
3. Informing fellow TV interpreters of when one will be visiting in another's city for possible interviews;

4. Discussions of the interpreter's relationship with studio personnel;
5. Developing and standardizing signs used commonly in TV news interpreting;
6. Establishing a liaison with such programs as the Office of Telecommunications, New York University Deafness Research and Training Center and Public Service Programs of Gallaudet College as well as other programs involved in TV news interpreting for the deaf;
7. Acting as a major resource for interpreters and television studio personnel who do not presently have programming for the deaf but wish to develop such programming;
8. Developing and implementing a system for critiquing TV news programs for the deaf . . . "

The first issue of the Clearinghouse newsletter, "Sign On," was out in September. Copies can be obtained by writing to the Detroit Hearing and Speech Center, 19185 Wyoming St., Detroit, Mich. 48221. Why not write and ask for "News Sign: A Suggested Style Sheet" as well? It's a guide for TV personnel to help them prepare news for maximum understanding by the deaf audience and ease of interpreting.

Hats off to Bob Ingram and Betty Pellegrino for this fine idea and excellent start.

BIBLE COLLEGE FOR THE DEAF

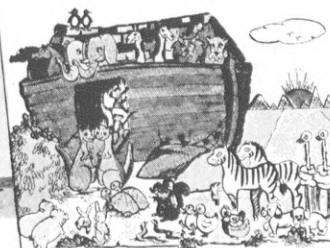
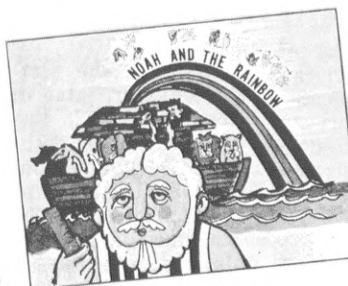


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IAPD Executive Director Passed Away August 28, 1974

Lee Katz has passed away. This dynamic and determined lady spent several frustrating years trying to cope with her deaf daughter before finally finding her way. She died after a long and determined fight against cancer on August 28, 1974, battling to the very end for the organization she served as first president and later as its first executive director.

Ms. Katz's involvement with deafness came about a number of years ago in connection with her daughter, Lizabeth, who is now 17 and profoundly deaf. Dissatisfied with the generally given advice of speech and speechreading, the Katzes did some investigating of their own and discovered some astounding facts such as: There are deaf adults; deaf adults use sign language; using sign language does not prevent deaf children from learning to talk and from there on the die was cast.

The Katzes not only took up total communication as a "family affair" but they became involved in efforts to share their experiences with others and to widen the opportunities of all deaf children for access to free and unrestricted communication in school and at home.

Such efforts led to Lee's employment at Gallaudet College in the graduate school and from there to administrative secretary to Dr. Mervin D. Garretson, now NAD President-Elect, when he became the first executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf.

With the development of the Parent Section of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, Lee became even more involved in the effort to spread the rights of deaf children and to ease the burdens of parents frustrated with their inability to communicate with their children.

In 1971, Lee became the first president of the Parents Section, now called the International Association of Parents of the Deaf. Like most organizations, the IAPD was a strictly voluntary organization hampered by the lack of staff and money. With the help of the NAD, the IAPD had an office in Halex House, the NAD headquarters, and some assistance from the NAD clerical staff. But the real goal of a full-time staff seemed far off. But Lee was determined and again with the help of the NAD in 1972, Lee resigned from her position at Gallaudet College to work full-time for the Parents' organization. The NAD provided seed money, space and encouragement to get the show on the road.

Given this impetus, Lee then sold the Parents group to Gallaudet College and additional support came from the College through its Public Service Programs, Bookstore and even President Merrill who collaborated along with Rev. Steve Mathis and Lee in writing a book, "The Deaf Child in the Public Schools," the royalties of which are assigned to the IAPD. Under Lee's direction the



Lee Katz

IAPD flourished slowly, painfully, but steadily. From a one-woman, hand-to-mouth operation surviving largely through outside support, she increased its capabilities, added Mary Ann Locke to the staff, paying rent and getting part-time help. All this despite the fact that her health was failing.

Actually, she first underwent surgery for a tumor, later discovered to be malignant, in 1972. From then on it really became a race with death—the picture of a determined woman striving to get a workable organization established even if it took her last breath—which it did. Working desperately against time, she plunged into the strengthening of the IAPD. By 1973, it became evident that the malignancy still remained and another operation was performed. It soon became evident that this, too, was unsuccessful, and Lee's race with death began in earnest.

Lee was not afraid of death. During the months that followed and as she grew weaker, her chief concern was there was so much to do and so little time in which to do it all. As time went on, Lee grew weaker and weaker but her determination never flagged and even when she became so weak that she no longer had the strength to come to her office, she remained "on the job" dictating letters at home and/or in the hospital almost to the minute of her death.

On August 24, she lapsed into a coma and on August 28 she passed away. She was buried in King David Cemetery in Arlington, Va., following memorial services at the Donald M. Stein Hebrew Memorial Funeral Home in Takoma Park, Md.

Among the notable aspects of this service was the number of deaf people in attendance. For many years Lee had been concerned with gaining acceptance of the deaf community. The number of people who came was eloquent testimony that she succeeded. Another feature was the fact that her children, knowing her deep commitment to the deaf, planned the services. These included long-time friend Shirley Stein of Gallaudet as interpreter and remarks by Pastor Daniel Pokorny of the Lutheran Church and Father Rudy Gawlik who is a Catholic priest. Both clergymen commented on their relations with Ms. Katz and concluded by singing in sign language the song she requested, "I Can See Clearly Now." Services were conducted by Rabbi Weintraub who was her long-time spiritual advisor. Lee Katz is survived by her two daughters, Laura and Lizabeth, her parents and a sister.

She is gone but will never be forgotten. She has left us with a challenge and a feeling that there is more truth than we ever thought in those "corny" clichés such as "Greater love hath no man than this, who gave up his life for a friend." Lee gave hers up for parents and their deaf children.—FCS

VIIth World Congress of the Deaf

Washington, D. C.

July 31 — August 8, 1975

"Full Citizenship for All Deaf People"

(Watch these pages for detailed information.)



N.A.D. President's Message

Jess M. Smith, President

5125 Radnor Road

Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Quite often the National Association of the Deaf is asked about its position on an issue having to do with deafness and the deaf. Then comes the question "Who actually makes a stand for the NAD?"

Generally speaking, the NAD's objectives—as stated in the preamble to the NAD Bylaws—dictate its stand. Specifically, however, the NAD position on an issue is determined by convention mandates, between-convention action of the Executive Board, the will of the majority as expressed through Cooperating Member (state) associations and the judgment of the President and the Executive Secretary in keeping with the first three.

The question of the NAD's stand on the proposed extra Federal income tax exemption for the deaf can be answered thus: The majority of the deaf want such an exemption. Members of the NAD Executive Board, and in turn officers and representatives of the state associations, may not agree individually as to the wisdom of seeking such a tax exemption, but the majority must rule.

Your President attended the dedication of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf on October 4-5 and came away impressed by the facilities and staff. The November issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN will have extensive coverage of the dedication and the background of the NTID.

NTID, along with other postsecondary programs, is faced with rising costs and competition for qualified students. A recession seems at hand, too—limiting the availability of vocational and technical jobs for the deaf. We wish NTID had materialized something like two decades ago.

Input is needed in regard to the future of the NAD Cultural Program. Should it be continued full scale or be reorganized? Should the Miss Deaf America Pageant be continued? If so, should it be conducted apart from the Cultural Program? With nearly all the state associations having conventions scheduled next summer, decisions must be made—and soon.

Continuation of the Cultural Program would call for dedicated efforts and careful organization at all levels. The Miss Deaf America Pageant, if it is to be continued, should attract more entries. Sending contestants to Houston in 1976 will be quite expensive to the state associations. What should be done?

The NAD Executive Board meets at least twice between conventions. At such meetings current issues are dealt with, including follow-up on convention action and guidelines for operations of all kinds. Between Board meetings, mail votes are taken on specific motions.

In addition the reporting of Board meetings, your President intends to have results of mail voting printed or otherwise distributed to Cooperating Member (state) associations. Two motions have been introduced and approved since the Seattle Convention:

1. A raise for the secretary in the NAD Home Office. This involved a division of budgeted funds for two positions—the salary of the secretary was upgraded while providing for a second position at a lower salary.

2. Authorization for the Executive Secretary to negotiate with those individuals who have made loans toward the financing of Halex House to the extent of providing a 7% interest rate in return for staggering of maturity or call dates of such loans. This was proposed to alleviate the possibility of loans being "called" at the same time—creating severe problems in the NAD cash flow.

State associations desiring NAD officers and Board Members as speakers at their 1975 conventions are urged to contact NAD Vice President J. Charlie McKinney, Route 11, East Croft Circle, Spartanburg, S. C. 29302, as soon as possible. Conventions tend to be scheduled in clusters and with the World Federation of the Deaf meeting in Washington, D. C., July 31-August 8, 1975, bookings are going to be very tight.

All too often, the deaf complain, "Why didn't the NAD keep my state association informed? and "Why didn't my state association pass on information?"

The NAD attempted for a while to publish a newsletter mailed to state association officers and others. It became apparent that the information thus contained did not get passed on. The task of getting out of a newsletter on a regular schedule with an ever-changing mailing list became impossible.

Obviously, better organization is the answer. The NAD needs closer working relationships between regional Board Members and state association officers and convention Representatives. Must we put up with the old bugaboo—a lull following national conventions, one that stretches out until the eve of the next NAD convention two years hence?

Board Member Gary Olsen has been named chairman of the Services to State Association Committee. He is lining up regional members of his committee in hopes that something can be done to avoid the apathy that would otherwise continue to exist.

State association officers, insist that the NAD Board Members in your region get moving. If you have problems, see that these Board Members know about them. Demand that regional relationships be strengthened. Involve your Seattle Convention Representatives. Ask them about the caucuses which are something new and inspirational in Seattle.

And if nothing succeeds, write your NAD President. He will then try to prod those who should be doing something.

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



Mopping up after the Seattle convention takes lots of time. Despite inflation there are a surprising number of people who appear in no hurry to submit claims for expenses and this has resulted in our inability to come up with a comprehensive report on the convention. However, enough is known now to indicate that we suffered a loss. While there are many reasons for this, some of them are noteworthy for the future. One of these is the fact that only 196 rooms were picked up by the convention-goers at the Olympic Hotel. This increased tremendously our costs because we get complimentary rooms in proportion to the number of rooms our conventioners pick up.

The more rooms used, the more we get. Since the Board Members normally would get these rooms, we lose as much as \$150 for each Board Member who does not get a free room and that can run to as much as \$1500 if you count on only three rooms out of what we would hope for 15 complimentary rooms based on 500 rooms in use. Since the number of registrants at the convention was over 1200 and assuming two people to a room it is not unrealistic to hope for picking up a 500-room block. We did not. Where everybody was is a good question, but we hope that in the future our members will realize that not only is it more convenient to be in the headquarters hotel but by staying there you can help cut our expenses. Another reason was that out of the 1200 people registered, only 518 took in the banquet, 477 were at the boat ride and something like 700 at the ball. This also hurts since we usually pick up a dollar or so over cost on these events and the money goes to pay for the other expenses involved in the convention.

Something will have to be done in the future to offset such losses. Off the top of our head, the net loss from the convention will run to about \$5000 when all bills and claims are in.

But if that is the bad news, there is good news to offset this. First is that we continue to maintain our projected income. Our income reports show that we have taken in over \$125,000 in the publications division in the first four months of 1974—fiscal '75 that is, which means April 1 to July 31, 1974. If we can maintain this rate throughout the year we will have an income of \$500,000 for the year. In addition, that represents the tail-end of our business because the book business is traditionally slow in summer time. In fact, September figures ran to close to \$60,000 for one month in this department alone.

That is about the only good thing we had unfortunately and it has been offset by increased costs of maintenance in the building. As everybody knows, costs of electricity, gas, maintenance and services have increased rapidly and the NAD is in the same boat as everyone else. We are, however, keeping up because of our increased efforts. During the month of September we prepared space for our new tenants. Actually the tenants are not new. One of them, Rapidprint, took more space and now occupies not only the space it originally had but also our old mail and stock room. This required intensive remodeling and our maintenance men, Howard Feltzin and Wilbur Spence, with assistance from our regular full-time employees, Alan Porreca, Bill Tyson, Maurice Tomdio and whoever else we can get our hands on, did a beautiful job of remodeling the place. At the same time, moving our stock and mailing equipment into new quarters. We found that even though the new mailroom had more space than the old one, we did not have enough room and had to rent storage and are desperately in need of such space to accommodate all of the material we have and are constantly acquiring. While we have not quite finished setting up the mailroom, most of the reorganization of space in the building has been completed and we are now beginning to focus on getting the mailroom into shape.

This brings to mind the search for a Public Information Officer. To date we have had more than a dozen applicants for this position. The Screening Committee of Dr. Bushnaq, Dr. Garretson and Mr. Jordan have worked hard at interviewing and examining all of the applications. By the time this reaches you the selection will have been made. Over a dozen persons will have been interviewed in an effort to secure the best possible person for the job. This person will, in addition to other duties, be responsible for supervision of the mailroom as that has been put under the Publication Division.

Interestingly enough we have been instrumental in getting a new bill in Congress relative to extra income tax exemptions for deaf people. This bill is being sponsored by Congressman Cochran of Mississippi and includes as part of the definition of deafness a broader version than in the Inouye bill. Unfortunately, one part of the sentence was left out so that a change will need to be made but if the change is completed the definition of deafness will read: A person "unable to hear and understand speech with or without amplification." There is no reference to dB loss, a feature which most people have objected to in the past. We are also getting some response on our queries as to whether or not Federal agencies were going to practice what they preached with respect to Affirmative Action programs for the handicapped such as the NAD rather than going to tokenism by saying that Federal contractors need show a plan for hiring handicapped persons. This is a target which we hope to keep aiming at for the future.

We also prepared testimony relative to proposed Federal Aviation Administration rules on travel for the handicapped which made a lot of headlines not too long ago. In this respect the NAD opposed the proposed regulations regarding limiting access of people in wheel chairs to airplanes despite the fact that the deaf population was specifically excluded from being considered "handicapped" for the purposes of that rule. We noted that such a rule discriminated against people who have "visible

handicaps" while it did not insure that people whose handicaps were not visible would not endanger either themselves or other people on a plane in case of emergency. We noted also that the proper approach to a problem is not to exclude or limit the rights of the individual but to seek ways in which safety could be insured without limiting these rights. Finally, we noted that the airlines have made no effort at all to do anything for the handicapped especially for deaf people except to escort us to the plane like a "little old lady" if it were brought to their attention that we were deaf.

In other areas, we made a presentation of completed copies of the long awaited Census report now entitled **The Deaf Population of the United States**. Copies of this book were presented to Commissioner Andrew S. Adams of the Rehabilitation Service Administration, Dr. Bill Usdane, Dr. L. Deno Reed, Dr. Boyce Williams, Edna Adler and other people in RSA who played important roles in developing the report. Copies were also presented to the authors, Dr. Jerome Schein and Marcus Delk, in appreciation of the work that went into this 350-page volume. The bulk of copies were delivered to the Home Office on October 7 and we are now engaged in sending copies to all the people who were involved in this. Copies are also on sale with paperbacks going for \$7.50 and hardcover copies at \$11 each. We expect this book to be a best seller and regret that due to the cost of printing and paper only 10,000 copies were printed—3,000 in hard cover and 7,000 in paperback. Over 3,000 copies were sold prior to publication so it is expected that the remaining stock will not last long. Due to the importance of this book and its impact on many fields, an intensive effort is being made to advise all professions of its availability as being the first authoritative document on deafness and the deaf population since 1930. You can order yours—prepaid orders only—from the NAD Publications Division, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Additional publications now available from the NAD include Dr. Richard Brill's **Education of the Deaf** which is published by Gallaudet Press. This one sells for \$4.50 in the paperback version and \$7.50 in hard cover. As with the **Deaf Population**, the hard cover is intended mainly for libraries and the like while the paperbacks are to help lower the cost for students and others seriously interested in work with the deaf.

The Executive Secretary was relatively homebound in September traveling only to South Carolina for a meeting of a planning committee on the training of psychologists to work with the deaf. This meeting is to lead up to a National Conference on this subject in February 1975. The conference being tentatively at least set for Spartansburg, S. C., as a means of making sure there will be no outside distractions and for keeping costs within current per diem allowances. Among the sidelights of that meeting was the discovery that Charleston restaurants were selling Maine lobsters "three pound Maine Lobster at \$19.95." Anybody for sardines? Due to airline strikes getting into and out of Charleston was difficult and the Executive Secretary who was scheduled to speak in Hartford, Conn., on September 21, barely managed to get out of the South and into New England in time. In fact, flying to Hartford proved very difficult and first it was necessary to land in Albany, N. Y. and then change planes and try to get back to Hartford. The Hartford occasion was the 35th anniversary of the Connecticut Association of the Deaf. In addition to speaking at the banquet, the Executive Secretary met with representatives of many of the organizations in Connecticut since, like Massachusetts, it has its own COSD. We tried very hard to explain what the NAD is doing and has been doing and where and how it could function with respect to other organizations.

IN THE AREA OF GRANTS—The Communicative Skills people were involved with a Total Immersion program in Ohio along with staff members from NYU's Deafness Research & Training Center. This proved to be very effective and will serve as a model for additional programs of this kind throughout the nation. The CSP staff will attempt to provide basic training for persons working with the deaf especially in the Rehabilitation field in sign language as well as in such areas as Orientation to Deafness and

other aspects of the problems of hearing loss. The CSP staff is also hard at work in developing new teaching materials which will be used in teaching manual communication. Included will be films, new teaching manuals and other teaching aids which are well along and expected to be available by the first of the year if not before.

At the same time, the World Congress program is moving into high gear. We recently completed printing of 50,000 brochures on the Congress in both French and English. We also have prepared over 10,000 housing and registration forms using separate forms for Americans and overseas visitors. In addition, there was a meeting of the WFD Advisory Committee which resulted in some basic changes in our plans. One of them was the elimination of the banquet from the program. This was instigated by the local committees because the cost for banquets in 1975 appeared to be prohibitive. Accordingly the Advisory Committee concurred and noting that banquets seemed too rigid for other standards, instructed the WFD staff to find a new forum for closing activities. In so doing, the Advisory Committee suggested increasing registration fees to include the closing activities so that prices or rather registration fees for the Congress now

stands at \$40 for a couple; \$30 for single registrants and \$20 for students. At this point in time we are advised "unofficially" that at least 1,000 deaf people from abroad will be taking in the Congress with three hundred coming from Germany alone.

We are also in the process of setting up a youth tour for the German contingent. So far we have been asked to provide accommodations, transportation and a learning program for 50 young deaf Germans which will take them from New York City to Washington to Rochester to Chicago to Swan Lake Lodge, (Minn.) covering a period of three weeks. We have been advised that French and Israel youngsters might wish to join this and are wondering if it would not be desirable to include American youngsters in a true "Getting to know you" sort of trip whereby there will be a real opportunity for interaction between young people of all nations. While we do not have fixed figures on costs, the overall program starting in New York and returning to there, including room, meals and transportation is estimated to come to \$500 per person. If anyone is interested please let us know. These seems a chance that the larger the group the lower the cost. Other details of the Congress program are available from the WFD office.

Minutes of the NAD Executive Board Meeting

Olympic Hotel—Seattle, Washington

July 6, 1974

The meeting was called to order by President Smith at 2:58 p.m. in the Queen's Room of the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington. Present were President Jess Smith; Vice President Charlie McKinney; Secretary-Treasurer Charles C. Estes; Immediate Past President Don Pettingill; President-Elect Mervin Garretson; Region 1 Board Members Mrs. Helen Maddox and Edgar Bloom; Region 2 Board Members Sam Block and Gary Olsen; Region 4 Board Members Mrs. Lil Skinner and George Scheler. Absent were Region 3 Board Members Mrs. Charlotte Collums and Carl Brinnenstol.

Item I: Past Secretary-Treasurer George Propp reviewed the minutes of the June 30 Board meeting. He then asked for instructions as to how to handle compiling of Convention Proceedings and what to do with volumes of NAD correspondence in his possession. After a brief discussion, Olsen (Maddox) moved that disposition of existing NAD records to be left to the past and present Secretary-Treasurers. The motion carried.

Item II: Disposition of NAD equipment in possession of Past Secretary-Treasurer Propp was discussed briefly. On a motion by Garretson (Pettingill), the Board voted to leave mechanics of disposition to the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Item III: Skinner (Block) moved a vote of appreciation to past Secretary-Treasurer Propp and to other Board Members no longer serving. Carried.

Item IV: Louie Fant appeared before the Board to introduce Mr. John Joyce, president of Joyce Motion Pictures Co., who made a formal presentation of a planned film series project. The Board was asked to approve a loan guarantee up to \$50,000 to enable undertaking of such project. After a period of detailed questioning with answers to the satisfaction of the Board, Estes (Garretson) moved that the Executive Secretary be

authorized to negotiate and enter into contract with the Joyce Company. Carried. President Smith asked that this action be written in form of Resolution.

Item V: A letter was read asking the NAD to write off an unauthorized bill of \$129.00 made by a deceased member. Bloom (Block) moved the bill be written off. Carried.

Item VI: The Board was informed that its mail vote appointing two (2) representatives to the World Federation of the Deaf was in conflict with WFD rules which stipulate that only one representative be allowed where a country also has an officer in the Federation. Block (Bloom) moved to rescind former action. Carried. Maddox nominated Pettingill to serve as NAD representative to the WFD. Elected unanimously.

Item VII: A letter was read from the National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders concerning absence of NAD name listing in NCRND brochure and non-payment of annual \$1,000.00 dues. Pettingill (Maddox) moved that the Executive Secretary be instructed to inform the NCRND he has been denied authority to pay the dues. Carried.

Item VIII: The Board considered a request from Gallaudet College Library for permission to microfilm *Silent Worker* and *DEAF AMERICAN* issues on a continuing basis. Pettingill (Garretson) moved permission be granted. Carried.

Item IV: The Board discussed a Convention Resolution (Bill 74) introduced by Sanderson expressing regrets for poor RSA representation at the convention. The Executive Secretary was ordered to write the letters to parties mentioned in the Resolution.

Item X: The Board discussed Convention action on the NAD taking up the COSD Forum. Block (Scheler) moved that the Executive Secretary be authorized to write the COSD Board informing them of NAD interest and that the

President appoint a committee to work on an agreement of this effect. Carried. President Smith then appointed Dr. Garretson to head such committee.

Item XI: The Board took up Convention Resolution 25 which ordered the Board to investigate retirement plans for Home Office personnel. Olsen (Pettingill) moved that Dr. Bushnaq, consultant, be instructed to submit retirement plans for Board consideration. Maddox (McKinney) moved to amend to the effect that the Executive Secretary be instructed to carry out these details with the Board acting on Dr. Bushnaq's recommendations. Amendment carried. Motion carried.

Item XII: Convention Resolution 29 was taken up which ordered the Board to develop a position paper on school administration turnovers. By general consent, Dr. Block was asked to draw up preliminary draft of such paper.

Item XIII: Olsen (Pettingill) moved that the Board approve temporary appointment of Fred Schreiber as Executive Secretary pending the development of job description and salary schedule. Garretson (Pettingill) moved to amend to make the appointment a one year's contract to include a management by objective agreement between the Board and Executive Secretary. Skinner (Bloom) moved second amendment to make the appointment retroactive to April 1, 1974. Second amendment carried. First amendment carried. Motion as amended carried.

Item XIV: The Board discussed cost of Public Relations during the convention. Garretson (Bloom) moved that the NAD cover such costs. Carried.

Item XV: The Board discussed developing job description, salary schedule and Management by Objectives for the Executive Secretary. Olsen (Maddox) moved that Garretson be appointed to head a committee to develop such. Carried.

Item XVI: The Board took up Convention Bill 66 relating to health card identification. Estes (Olsen) moved the matter be referred to the Home Office for study. Carried.

Item XVII: The matter of acoustic couplers owned by the NAD was brought before the Board. After a brief discussion on disposition, Block (Garretson) moved that straight depreciation allowances be allowed to prospective buyers on couplers over a period of 10 years. Carried.

Item XVIII: The question of Gary Olsen's eligibility to serve on the Board came up in light of amended Bylaws prohibiting a Member from having a financial interest in the NAD. Skinner (Maddox) moved that the Board take the position that the question not apply to Mr. Olsen as Jr. NAD Camp Director. Block (Maddox) moved to amend to the effect that Mr. Olsen not be allowed to participate in any Board action relating to Jr. NAD Camp. Amendment carried. Motion as amended carried.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles C. Estes
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Dept. of Mental Retardation, Ariz. Training Program at Coolidge	Arizona
Arkansas Children's Colony	Arkansas
Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
St. Paul's Episcopal Mission for the Deaf of Greater Hartford	Connecticut
Cedarloo Association for the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Catholic Deaf Center of New Orleans	Louisiana
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children ..	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
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Social Services for the Hearing Impaired, Inc.	Michigan
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Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Texas Commission for the Deaf	Texas
Mabey & Douglas	Virginia
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Charleston Association of Deaf	West Virginia
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Tacoma Association of the Deaf	Washington
Milwaukee Silent Club, Inc.	Wisconsin

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

Claveau Dixon Award Rationale

The CLAVEAU-DIXON AWARD is an award that will be given biennially at the NAD Convention in memory of JOHN C. CLAVEAU of Michigan and CARRIE BELLE DIXON of Ohio who are now deceased as a tribute to Project DAWN, Deaf Adults With Needs. Project DAWN was a three year-four weeks training program that was federally funded and supported by California State University of Northridge under the directorship of Carl J. Kirchner. This program was designed to teach qualified deaf persons various methods to employ in organizing adult basic education for their deaf peers.

It is hopeful that the dedication, enthusiasm and inspiration of John Claveau and Carrie Dixon will serve as an incentive to their fellow DAWNers to be persevering in their endeavors to organize deaf adult basic educational programs in their communities across the nation. This award will be presented to an individual who has voluntarily made significant contributions in the fight to abolish illiteracy. On behalf of my fellow DAWNers, I wish to thank the NAD Executive Board for providing us the place to make this award presentation.

The award this year is to be presented to an individual who has provided 43 years of services that have made the difference between success and failure to countless deaf individuals. She is now employed as a counselor and teacher at Georgia Rehabilitation Center for the Deaf in Cave Spring, Ga. She provides a comprehensive basic educational program for most of the adult students of RCD with a great deal of success. Her contributions to the adult students program at RCD include not only the basic education, communications training, activities of daily living and consumer education included in her regular program, but recreational and social experiences to RCD adult students. She has given birthday parties for all adult students, shown recreational captioned films weekly and initiated other evening and weekend activities. As a counselor, she relates extremely well to all students and is often the first staff member to "break through" to an extremely shy or troubled one. She is a certified reverse skilled interpreter and manual communication teacher and has trained numerous Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation counselors so that they might serve their deaf clients better. Through this active involvement she has shown many naive hearing people what the deaf are really capable of doing and given other more sophisticated hearing people insights into the world of the deaf. She is an active member of the Georgia Association of the Deaf, the National Association of the Deaf and the Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf and has supported the many activities of these groups. It is with pleasure and honor that we present this award to SARAH F. WARE.—Ruth Sanderfus.

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

"When Ronnie was a baby I believed that God had a good purpose for letting him be born deaf. After 12 years of living with this child and trying to share his world of silence I think I have found the answer. I believe that God let my son be born deaf so that I could use whatever talents I have to tell the story of deafness to the hearing world."—Quoted from THIS DAY, January 1966, "The Kind of Mother Ronnie Needs," by Mary Jane Rhodes.

The above words came to haunt me last summer on my son's 21st birthday. He had left the Washington, D. C., area and returned to Indiana in the hope of finding work as a carpenter. Ron's father, uncles, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather had all been carpenters and he wanted to follow in their footsteps. He had been promised acceptance in an apprentice carpenter program in Indianapolis, and this is why he went back to Indiana . . . but after he arrived all he got was excuses and vague promises of "sometime in the future" maybe there would be a job for him.

To put it mildly, I wasn't at all happy with the runaround Ron was getting—but I respected him enough to stay out of the situation and let him find his own way. After some months, he decided to go to Evansville, our hometown, to see if he could find work as a carpenter. It took some weeks before he found a contractor who would give him an opportunity to do carpenter work.

In the meantime, my godson, James Pokorny, had graduated with honors from a computer programming school in the Washington area. In spite of his high grades and capabilities as a computer programmer, he was unable to find work in this field of employment. On August 5, 1973, James and I were visiting and I mentioned to him that it was Ron's 21st birthday and that I had failed him. I told James of my feeling that God had let Ron be born deaf so I could tell the story of deafness to the hearing world—and that in spite of what I had been able to accomplish since 1966—that actually I had failed in what I had set out to do. It was obvious that hearing people did not understand deafness or deaf people . . . if they did they would have been anxious to hire my son and my godson. Both of these young men were capable of performing the jobs they were seeking . . . but because deafness is still the most misunderstood of all handicaps, they were denied an opportunity to prove their capability.

This sense of failure burdened me for several weeks. I asked myself why train deaf people for jobs which are closed to them because employers do not understand deafness. What good is "deaf pride" without a chance to show that deaf men and women are capable and produc-

tive employees? How can we encourage young deaf people to develop their leadership ability if they are not given an opportunity to become leaders in all areas of endeavor? Although I was experiencing a sense of failure, a new eagerness to really do something **to educate the public about deafness** was growing in me. One thing that I have learned in my work to find solutions to deafness is that the **time has to be right . . . and when the time is right "Nothing can stop an idea whose time has come."**

I sincerely believe the time has come for all members of the deaf community (including of course parents, professionals, deaf citizens and others interested in breaking down the barriers of deafness) to join hands in an outreach program **to educate the public about deafness**, the capabilities of deaf persons, the talents of deaf Americans and the hopes and dreams of our deaf population. Last November I was given an opportunity to do something about my goal **to educate the public about deafness**, when the National Grange Women's Activities presented me with a check at their annual banquet. The instructions which came with the check were that the money was to be used **"to educate the public about deafness."** As I look back now, I guess everything started falling into place last September. But, I didn't recognize the individual pieces of the picture until May 30 of this year, when we filmed three television public service spots (stations do not charge for the time used to show the spots). It is possible that by the time you are reading this column in THE DEAF AMERICAN, our television message about deafness will be appearing in your area. I would like to tell you how the message developed.

Last September I met a young man (Dan Robbins) who was lead singer for "The Sons of Thunder," the Jesus Rock group which accompanies Rock Gospel for the Deaf. He and my daughter became good friends and Dan often visited our home. Several years ago he had written a song titled "Don't Look Back" which he performed at Sons concerts. I liked the song, and the tune was catchy. Often I would find myself humming it and trying to remember the words. Then one day when I was thinking about the best way to use the National Grange money **"to educate the public about deafness,"** it occurred to me that maybe the best way to get the attention of hearing people with a message about deafness would be to use music. So with Dan Robbins' tune running through my head, I sat down and wrote some words which I thought deaf people might like to say to hearing people. With a tape recording of the "Sons of Thunder" performing this song, Dan Pokorny and Rudy Gawlik (of Rock Gospel fame) introduced it to the COSD Forum

participants in Denver. The response was exciting and I went ahead with plans to prepare the television spots.

When writing the words, my only aim was to say "Deaf people are your neighbors—reach out to them." I didn't feel that I could get the message of "employ deaf people," "deaf people need a better education," "deaf people should have equal rights" etc., into just one one minute and two 30 seconds spots—so I just focused on saying "I Hear Your Hand." Following are the words to the song, with the three messages used for the spots indicated:

"I Hear Your Hand"

By Dan Robbins and Mary Jane Rhodes

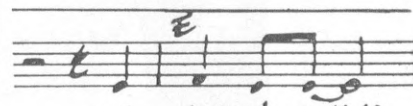
Hey there friend, you've got a hand
Help me see what you say to me
Don't hide your hand.
My ears are closed, I cannot hear,
But we can share the world, don't fear
Just lend a hand.

Lend a hand and I can show you
How to sing words in the air.
You can share my world of silence,
God gave us a dream to share.
I'm reaching out to you
There's so much we can do.

(The above is the message on the one-minute spot.)

Before you knew, I walked with you;
Until today you turned away
See what I say.
The world that you are hearing now
Is the same world that I see
Reach out your hand, I hear your hand.

(The above is one of the 30-second spots.)



I HEAR YOUR HAND

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT DEAF AWARENESS?

For the first time, a national effort is being made to educate the public about deafness. I HEAR YOUR HAND, a song written by Mary Jane Rhodes and T. Daniel Robbins, has been used for the following DEAF AWARENESS materials:

TV SPOTS—One 60-second and two 30-second spots. 16mm, color, sound. Package of 3 spots, \$30.00.

45 RPM STEREO RECORD—Two for \$3 or four for \$5.

CASSETTE TAPE—Song repeated three times to practice signing. \$3 each.

SHEET MUSIC—50¢ per copy.

SONG FEATURE FILM—3 minutes 17 seconds, for use by TV talk shows, civic clubs, schools, conferences, etc. 16mm, color, sound. \$35.00.

Deaf performers on film include Rita Corey, Bill Ennis and students from Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. Send orders to:

I HEAR YOUR HAND
5652 Stevens Forrest Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045

Lend a hand and I can show you
How to sing words in the air,
You can share my world of silence.
God gave us a dream to share.
I'm reaching out to you
There's so much we can do.

(The following first seven lines are the other 30-second spot.)

They call me deaf, but I can see
Birds singing, and breezes in the trees,
And children laugh.
My world is lonely without you;
Just look at me and smile
And clasp my hand in yours.
Give me your hand and learn my
language.

You can speak signs in the air.
We can reach for the stars above us,
I've so much I want to share.
I'll share my life with you;
God can make dreams come true.

One hundred twenty-five (125) sets of spots were sent to TV stations across the nation. Performers on the spots include Rita Corey, a very talented young woman; Dan Robbins, composer and vocalist; Bill

Ennis, a deaf actor; and students from Kendall Demonstration Elementary School.

To wind up this column, I would like to quote the closing of the THIS DAY story which appeared more than eight years ago. I don't think I can find better words to express how I feel, now that I have been able to take some positive action "to educate the public about deafness."

"Someday Ron or one of his school-mates may come to you asking for help or employment or friendship. If and when that day comes, will you accept him and be willing to share his world of silence . . .

I am grateful that God found me worthy of mothering one of His special children. I stand a little taller and have learned to better understand my fellowman because of courage gained while helping my son learn to accept and adjust to his world of silence. If I have succeeded in giving a better understanding of the handicap of deafness, I will feel that God has truly answered my prayer to "make me the kind of mother that Ronnie needs."

HANDS





Approximate Size
 18 inch Necklace & Hand..... \$6.50
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 Hands are 24 karat gold electro-plated.
 Add \$0.50 for postage & handling.
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CSUN AWARDS—Left: Distinguished Service to the Deaf Award Recipients (left to right) Lu Haas, accepting for Senator Alan Cranston; Dr. James Cleary, President, California State University, Northridge; Representative Barry Goldwater, Jr.; Dr. Martin LaVor. Right: Dr. Hilde Schlesinger (left) received the Dan Cloud Award. With her are Dr. Wayne McInire, Field Services Coordinator, National Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf, and Dr. Edgar Lowell (right), Administrator, John Tracy Clinic.

Congressman Barry Goldwater, Jr.—Senator Alan Cranston Honored by CSUN for Service to Deaf

Congressman Barry M. Goldwater, Jr., and Senator Alan Cranston received Distinguished Service to the Deaf Awards at the annual awards banquet of the Center on Deafness, California State University, Northridge, on Friday evening, July 19, for their efforts which resulted in the restoring of funds for all rehabilitation training programs in the nation, including the National Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf. They were also commended for assisting California State University at Northridge to gain permanent funding for its graduate level activities in the education of deaf students, and those training to work with the deaf.

Dr. James Cleary, University president, and Dr. Ray Jones, director of the Center on Deafness, expressed their gratitude to the two California legislators before an audience of more than 200, about half of whom were deaf. Deaf representatives of various rehabilitation training programs at the Center introduced members of their respective training classes.

The main speaker of the evening was Dr. Martin LaVor, Minority Legislative Analyst for the Labor and Education Committee in Congress. LaVor, himself the recipient of an award Friday evening for his support of Federal rehabil-

itation and educational programs in the area of deafness, reaffirmed the integrity of political action as a means of gaining support for programs for handicapped individuals.

Also receiving awards were Drs. Hilde Schlesinger and Kay Meadow from the Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute in San Francisco for research, writings and teachings in the areas of psychiatry and sociology with the deaf.

Dr. Schlesinger and Dr. Meadow each received the Dan Cloud Award, named for a respected educator of the deaf. The Dan Cloud Award is given yearly to professionals in the field of deafness who best exemplify the ideals of the late Dr. Cloud.

An Anniversary To Remember: Honorees The Lindholms

By Imogene (Genie) Guire

August 25, 1974 will go down in the hearts of all who attended the 50th wedding anniversary reception for Toivo and Lucille Lindholm at the Elks Club in Riverside, Calif., as a golden memory. Hosts for the event were the couple's sons and their wives, Colonel and Mrs. Allen Lindholm of Nokesville, Va., and Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Tom Lindholm of Denver, Colo. Present were the two families' seven children, six grandsons and one grand-daughter for the Lindholms.

Due to the distance involved, Mrs. Alice Ellis volunteered to take care of all preliminaries — invitations, decorations, reservations and the numerous details involved. She was assisted by Evan Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Holonya and their daughter, Diane, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Schmidt and Mr. and Mrs. John Schumacher and daughter Sue, all of Riverside. They most capably and lovingly did all advance preparations and the club was beautifully decorated, dominated by a three-tier wedding cake capped with a golden "50." The two young girls made over 100 tissue paper flowers and three large ones and sprayed them gold; all tables had gold colored cloths.

A short program was held during the afternoon with Mr. Ellis acting as genial master of ceremonies and with Miss Lucy Lewis interpreting for all speakers. A short history of a long friendship with the Lindholms was given by J. L. Myers; short amusing incidents were given by Mrs. Anne Nelson and Mrs. George Young and Toivo's doings were brought up in short speeches by Louis Bruner, Kyle Workman and Dr. Richard Brill. A "song" written especially for the occasion was signed by Genie Guire, bringing tears and laughter to the family as it covered the highlights of the couple's romance and marriage. Colonel



LINDHOLMS—Left to right—all have the Lindholm surname—front row: Robbie, Peter, Lucille, Karin. Back row: Doug, Dean, Pam, Allen, Toivo, David, Robert, Paul, Susie, Tom.

Allen responded for the family and warmly thanked the committee for making it all possible.

Toivo and Lucille moved to East Los Angeles in 1942 and have long been active in both national and state affairs for the deaf. A printer by trade, Toivo once published a magazine, "The Silent

Broadcaster," served four terms as president of the California Association of the Deaf, during which time the California Home for Aged Deaf was purchased. He served with the group which helped establish the California School for the Deaf at Riverside, where he also taught as printing instructor for 13 years up to

ANNIVERSARY

We are gathered here today in our Sunday best—
Family and friends from far and near, including honored guests,
To join Toivo and Lucille, on their 50th year of bliss—
a Golden Anniversary—that none of us would miss!

It seems appropriate to recall that when the two first met
in 1920—at a football game—at dear old Gallaudet!
It must have been a thrilling play when Lucille threw the pass
That Toivo grabbed—and carried the ball—no fumble—he held fast!

Four years of charging down the field passed by before the final score
When Toivo and Lucille were wed in nineteen twenty-four.
Her sister Elsie Fischer served as Matron of Honor
And many years before, Lucille served Elsie as her flower girl
So it was "tit-for-tat" and more!

The vows the Pastor said that day, which Elsie witnessed to
Heard Toivo and Lucille, as one voice say "I do I do I do!"
Coincidental to this wedding day, another day of note—
"Lucille's birthday" and her number one gift—a bridegroom—dear Toivo!

I cannot help but wonder if her present—Toivo
Was wrapped in pretty paper and tied with a big red bow!
But no matter what the wrappings—this Union "Heaven Blest"
Flowered and bloomed and produced two sons—who are our country's best!

Allen and Tom—the two fine sons—their parents are proud and justly so,
They've served our Country in the past—and serve it still today!
Now Allen and Tom are West Point men—the service their career—
Both have served in far flung lands and hold our country dear.

T'was while serving in Korea, Allen met his lovely bride
A girl from home named Pamela—and soon the knot was tied!
They were wed in '56—and now there are four more—
Dean, Robert, Doug and Peter, grandsons
For Toivo and Lucille to adore!

Now Tom was not to be outdone—so in Germany in '59
He met a lovely ice-skater, Sue, and Cupid was right on time!
His arrow was sharp and swift and true—
So Tom got Sue and Sue got Tom—and David and Robert and KARIN, Too!

What a wonderful marriage—such a marvelous crew—
So I ask you to rise and salute with me
Toivo and Lucille—may God bless you two
On this your Golden Wedding Anniversary!



his retirement in 1968. He is still "in there" writing his column, "Humor Among the Deaf," for THE DEAF AMERICAN. Lucille has been content to be wife and mother, ever helpful to Toivo in any project he undertook. She is a charming hostess, gourmet cook, a green-thumb gardener with a contagious giggle and a beautiful smile, and has risen to each occasion in their life's demands and been a great helpmate; truly a rare marriage. They look forward to many years of marriage yet.

The song written by request with love and fun and laughter by Dave and Virginia McCray (my sister and her husband) and Genie Guire:

(See song page 37)

Catholic Deaf Youth Attend Canadian Camp

The summer of 1974 will be remembered by many Catholic deaf children from Toronto, as well as many Catholic Deaf families throughout Ontario. It all happened under the inspiration of Father Peter Monty, S.J., the Ontario Chaplain for the Deaf, as well as Rev. B. Dwyer, the Toronto Chaplain for the Deaf. Together with these two men was the full support and total involvement of the St. Vincent De Paul Society and their president, Father George Morley. The event was a full nine-day session at Marygrove Camp at Penetanguishene, Ontario, August 22-August 30.

The bus loaded with 35 deaf children arrived on Thursday afternoon and the children explored the camp grounds which included the bicycles, the games, the waterfront and so many other new and exciting things. The schedule was hectic and the children were kept busy most of the day. The theme was "Celebrate Life" and through the various conferences on Creation, Belonging, Caring and Thanksgiving, the children really came to an awareness of the wonderful gifts of God. The conferences were prepared by Vicki Kargul, Richard Yost, Ann Match, Peggy O'Leary and Carol Stokes along with other members of the International Catholic Deaf Association staff. The children really came closer together and even the counselors felt very close to them in the spirit of real Christian community.

The families of deaf people arrived on Saturday for supper and the theme for their week was "The Christian Family." The conferences were about "Grace," "Bible" and "The Trinity." Emphasis was placed on the family aspect through celebrations of special events like anniversaries, birthdays, etc. People came from the North, Ottawa, Toronto, etc., and so there were representatives from the entire province. There was lots of time for relaxing, swimming, boating, games, hikes, etc.

'Project Integration'

(Continued from Page 19)

The bowling program is to continue in September when school begins. Hopefully, more deaf adults in our community will be interested not only in the bowling program but with the deaf children at Smouse School. There are so many activities that could be started if a keener interest and atmosphere of co-operation existed between the deaf adults and the day school. We need to find times when the adults are not working and can volunteer their time. A recreational program could be initiated in football, basketball, etc., for the deaf children. Also activities like Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or a Jr. NAD could be created for the children in our community.

There is so much our young people have to learn today, not only in academic subject matter but in social situations in and out of school. We need parents, deaf adults and teachers working together to bring these deaf children to their greatest potential. Because most deaf children will not grow up to be like their hearing parents, each deaf child needs to have a deaf model to relate to and to imitate. This relationship will provide the deaf child with a positive self-image of himself and demonstrate that, even though being hearing impaired, he can become a worthy and productive member of the community. Deaf children can realistically learn these concepts through "show and tell" integrated activities with deaf adults.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .

DEAF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
3302 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218
Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Robert I. Lentz, pastor. Phone 467-8041.
Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life."—John 14:6

When in the Pacific Paradise, visit . . .

HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa St., Honolulu, Hi. 96815
Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; worship 10:30 a.m.
Bible Study, second and fourth Wed.; Fellowship First Fri., 7:00 p.m.

Rev. David Schiewer, Pastor
732-0120 Voice or TTY

When in Portland, welcome to

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
Thursday 7:30
Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Renton, Washington

Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Interpreter, Mrs. Irene Stark (husband's first name is James).
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf)

Baptist

Visit Baton Rouge in "French" Louisiana
While there, attend the Deaf Ministry of First Baptist Church, 529 Convention Street.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel. Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

When in St. Augustine, Florida, Welcome To

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH
110 Masters Drive, St. Augustine, Fla.

Interpreters for the deaf at the 11:00 a.m. worship service
Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland

Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday school for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended.

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702

Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted for the deaf, including all music.
Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will find a cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

14200 Golden West St., Westminster, Calif. 92683

Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30; worship, 11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies, 6:00; worship service, 7:00.
Recreation and social calendar on request.
Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m. Evening worship 7:00 p.m.

A Full Church Program for the Deaf

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.
"In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts of people!"

You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in Sunday School and 10:55 in Worship. Join us for lunch on the second Sunday of each month—a special fellowship for the deaf. Evening worship, 7:00; Wednesday services, 7:00.
Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter
Anton C. Uth, Pastor

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST CHURCH & DEAF CENTER

823 W. Manchester Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90044

Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00 a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together.
Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers;
Willa G. Boyd, interpreter; William T. Ward, pastor.

When near Louisville, Ky., welcome to
FOURTH AND OAK STREETS BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)

Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service, 10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.; Wednesday night service prayer meeting, 7:15 p.m.

Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507.

When in the Nation's Capital . . .
Visit the fast growing Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RIVERDALE
Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks
west of Baltimore-Washington Pkwy.
6200 Riverdale, Riverdale, Md.
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Deaf Chapel Hour,
11:00 a.m. All other services interpreted.
Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor
Rev. Lester H. Belt, Minister to the Deaf
Church office phone 277-8850.

**WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
811 Wealthy Street, S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
Deaf Missionary Outreaches of our Church:
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
Christian Literature for the Deaf
Christian Outreach for the Deaf

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
1912 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208
Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850
Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services,
11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
Minister: Don Browning
Interpreter: Don Garner

In Los Angeles area, worship at . . .
MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST
5950 Heliotrope Circle
Maywood, California 90270
Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30
a.m., 6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.
Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
Restoring Undenominational Christianity

When in Idaho, visit . . .
TWIN FALLS CHURCH OF CHRIST
2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
Preacher: David Foulke
Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

Episcopal

**ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
Toulminville, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. Silas J. Hirte

When in Denver, welcome to
**ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL**
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Episcopal
426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Richard W. McIlveen
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

Lutheran

Welcome to . . .
PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
4201 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Pastor Marlow J. Olson, the only full time
pastor to the deaf in the State of Indiana

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
2901 38th Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

In the Nation's Capital visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m.
Robert J. Muller, pastor
TTY 864-2119

You are welcome to worship at . . .
**HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103
Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor
TTY (314) 725-8349

Welcome to . . .
**PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
Worship every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
A. E. Ferber, pastor, Phone 363-3596 or 561-9030

**PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Rev. Richard Reinap, pastor
Phone 644-9804 or 824-8968

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33054
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
or 621-8950

Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
**ST. MARK LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
421 W. 145 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10031
Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?
**ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y. 11373
11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m.
June-July-August)
Rev. Daniel A. Hodgson, Pastor
212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
and IRT-74th St. Subways

In North New Jersey meet friends at
**ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104
(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

**ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
OF GREATER HARTFORD**
679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-
lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

**CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

**CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
Services in Dixon Chapel
77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602
John M. Tubergen, leader
P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at
**WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
Worship Service in the Fireside Room
at 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School for hearing children
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 11:45 a.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
**CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
(Non-Denominational)
1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
Meets in First Christian Church building
each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the
month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
Relations

**METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF LOS ANGELES**
373 South Western Avenue
Services in sign language every Thursday
night at 8:00

CLUB DIRECTORY

In Atlanta, it's the
GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH
ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
760 Edgewood Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30307
Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

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The Showplace of the Southwest . . .
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4215 Maple Ave., Dallas, Texas 75219
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Open Saturday evenings

DETROIT ASSOC. OF THE DEAF, INC.
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Come to visit our new club when you are
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afternoons and evenings
Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

GREATER INDIANAPOLIS DEAF CLUB
210 E. Ohio St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
evenings
Eugene Schick, president

In Hawaii, it's Aloha (welcome) from . . .
HAWAII CLUB FOR THE DEAF
American Legion Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
Address all mail to:
Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. #6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

**HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
**HAWAIIAN ATHLETIC CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
c/o St. Peter's Episcopal Church
1317 Queen Emma St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
3rd and 4th Saturday of each month
Linda Lambrecht, secretary

When in Houston, you are welcome
to the
**HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE
DEAF, INC.**
605 Boundary St. Houston, Texas 77009
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

When in New Hampshire, come to the . . .
MANCHESTER DEAF CLUB, INC.
126 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.
Open every second and fourth Saturday of
each month with free Captioned Movies

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ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF**
3210-A Rhode Island
Mt. Rainer, Md. 20822
Open Friday, Saturday and
Sunday evenings.
When in the Nation's Capital,
come and see us.

PHOENIX ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
3100 East Roosevelt, Phoenix, Ariz.
2nd and 4th Saturday of each month
Address all mail to:
Fern D. Leon
4033 E. Edgemont Ave.
Phoenix, Ariz. 85008

**PUGET SOUND ASSOCIATION
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The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf
in the Pacific Northwest.
Everyone Heartily Welcome.
Open Saturdays.
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Open Friday and Saturday nights.
Sometimes Sunday.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month.

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4255 56th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings
Free captioned movies every 4th Saturday
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MEMORIAL HALL**
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

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THE DEAF, INC.**
208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
of month.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri. Sat., Sun., holidays
Walter M. Schulman, president
Anthony F. Sansone, vice president
Aaron Hurwit, secretary
Edward M. Kronick, treasurer

Deaf Masons

Elmer F. Long, Grand Master
1617 Ruhland Avenue
Manhattan Beach, Calif. 90267
TTY 213-379-5973

Ray F. Stallo, Grand Secretary
22816 Miriam Way
Colton, Calif. 92324 TTY 714-783-1597

LOS ANGELES LODGE NO. 1
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of the month
Charles A. Campbell, secretary
14825 Nordhoff Street
Panorama City, Calif. 91402

**GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2
(San Francisco Area)**
Stated Communication 3rd Friday
of the month.
Alvin R. Brother, Secretary
1845 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

WICHITA LODGE NO. 3
Stated Communication 1st Saturday
of the month.
Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary
1106 Dallas, Wichita, Kans. 67217

**FORT DEARBORN LODGE NO. 4
(Chicago Area)**
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of the month.
James E. Cartier, Secretary
180 Boulder Hill Pass, Aurora, Ill. 60583

**T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5
(Washington, D. C. Area)**
Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday
of the month.
J. Raymond Baker, Secretary
5732 North Kings Highway
Alexandria, Va. 22303

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Gerald Burstein, President
6131 Claridge Drive
Riverside, Calif. 92506

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.
25 Wagon Wheel Rd., R.D. #1
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770

BALTIMORE J.S.D.
Miss Stephanie Julius
3115 Shelburne Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21208

BOSTON H.A.D.
Mrs. Eva Rosenstein, Secy.,
154 Salisbury Road
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

BROOKLYN H.S.D.
Mrs. Susan B. Greenberg, Secy.
1064 E. 92nd St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236

CONGREGATION BENE SHALOM of the
Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Chicago
Barrett Galpern, Secy.
Chicago, Illinois 60660

CLEVELAND H.A.D.
Mrs. Hermina Turkin, Secy.,
1474 Genesee Road,
South Euclid, Ohio 44121

GALLAUDET COLLEGE HILLEL CLUB
Bob Weinstein, Pres.
Hillel Club, Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002

LOS ANGELES H.A.D.
Mrs. Elaine Fromberg, Secy.,
1029 N. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
90046

NEW YORK H.A.D.
Sam Becker, Secy.
c/o New York Society of the Deaf
344 East 14 St. N.Y.C. 10003

PHILADELPHIA H.A.D.
Ben Pollack, Secy.,
9801 Haldeman Avenue—Apt. D204
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19115

TEMPLE BETH OR OF THE DEAF (N.Y.)
c/o Mrs. Alice Soll,
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661

TEMPLE BETH SOLOMON OF THE DEAF,
Mrs. Adele Podolsky, Secy.,
16035 Tupper St., Sepulveda, Calif. 91343